THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,459—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
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"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th Nov.
B.L. ARCADIA	6501	1500	W. B. Andrews...	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
† HYDASPES	2934	500	W. P. Thompson..	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
				1888.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie ...	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	.....	10th Nov. 1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	.....	1st December 1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
SUTURA...	on the 17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	,, 8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail to sail on
AMPHITRITE...	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	9th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger..	4,600	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE.....	F. Egger.....	3,500	550	14th Nov. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL..	W. Boulton.....	4,100	500	15th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA.....	R. Garrick ..	3385	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passenge
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 11th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th November.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *viâ* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1888.

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They form pleasing ornament for any Room, and Photographs, &c., are easily fixed in them.
Small size, each Re. 1-0 ; per doz. Rs. 10.
Large ,, ,, ,, 1-4 ; ,, ,, ,, 12.
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THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.
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WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes.....each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c..... ,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c . ... ,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c... .. .. ,,	30 0
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And other sizes.

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And other sizes.

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Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... ,,	15 0
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CABIN COMPANION for GENTLEMEN.
CAMP CHAIRS of wood to fold up.
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS.
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA.
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES.
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES.
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HAMMOCKS.
KNIVES, POCKET, CAMP.
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, or solid leather.
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RAILWAY RUGS.
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STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.
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TEA and COFFEE POTS.
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REFRESHING, PURIFYING AND INVIGORATING.
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FOR Sluggish Liver, resulting from long residence in Hot Climates, Over-work, &c.
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking—Sick Headache, Acidity and Heartburn, Skin Eruptions and Other Complaints.
For preventing or removing unpleasant Eruptions and Pimples it is unsurpassed.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.
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PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
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Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
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Souchong.....	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

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CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
Will make his First Appearance
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Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the blood, and render it pure.

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The OINTMENT called
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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much admired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Y ith and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The latter size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, H

3 ROYAL BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Crofton and Ferrell's Company in "Pygmalion and Galatea," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Inchborva (s), from Hull; Stura (s), Hongkong; and Hindoo (s), Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Coconada (s), for Marmagoa; and Manora (s), Karachi.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor arrived in Bombay on the 1st from Moorshedabad, and will remain in this city till the 15th inst., when he will leave for Palitana to visit the shrines there.

BURGLARY.—The house of Pragjee Jogeshwar Mehta, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, was entered on Tuesday last during his absence, and property, valued at Rs. 5, abstracted from a box, which was found broken open.

GAMBLERS.—Cassum Baba and three others were yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming with cards and money in a cross lane, off Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Mahomed Mokun, a servant of a Mr. Walker, residing at Love Lane, Byculla, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket a currency note for Rs. 100 on Tuesday last, somewhere near the Byculla Branch Post Office, Bellasis Road.

A DESERTER.—Among the troops that arrived in Bombay by the Serapis, on Monday, was a deserter, named George Bernard, a Gunner from the J-3, R. A., at present stationed at Deesa, who was apprehended, in England. He was made over to the military escort who arrived from Deesa.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock:—

March	The Volunteer Fête ... Paterson.
Overture.....	Rienzi .....Wagner.
Quadrille	Pantomime .....C. Coote.
Selection	Reigina di Golconda .....Donizetti.
Valse	Fanzijeobitanten .....Fahrbach.
Gavotte	The First Kiss.....Schbert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FAMINE-STRICKEN IMMIGRANT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Hurjewun Gogul, a Kathiawari, before Mr. Cooper, with pick-pocketing. The accused, it appeared, had gone to one of the temples in the native town to beg, and was apprehended by complainant while in the act of extracting his purse from his pocket. It was stated that the prisoner had come into Bombay with other famine-stricken natives from Kathiawar. His Worship, giving him the benefit of the doubt, discharged him.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper convicted Mahadoo Vitoo, a Hindu, on a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament. The accused, it appeared, met a boy at a water-pipe, and taking advantage of his being alone snatched a gold ornament from his neck. The boy raised an alarm and attracted the attention of a passer-by and another Hindoo who arrested the accused and made him over to a police sepoy. In defence the prisoner stated that he had not stolen the ornament, but that it had accidentally got into his hands. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

PICK-POCKETING.—Inspector Jones yesterday charged Bhula Dewa, before Mr. Cooper, with picking the pocket of Ragunath Ramchurn, a Municipal inspector. The latter was viewing the Dewali illumination last Saturday evening, when he noticed the accused with him in a crowd. He suspected he was a pick-pocket and watched him. He had barely gone a few paces when the prisoner put his hand in his pocket and took out his purse. He arrested him and gave him over to a sepoy. In defence, Mr. Dalvi, who appeared for the accused, denied the truth of the complainant's story. The case was adjourned for the evidence for the defence.

ASSAULT WITH A CHISEL.—Osman Sulliman, a dealer in ice at Temker Mhola, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing hurt to Ajmut Rahim with an iron chisel, on the 14th ultimo. The complainant, who is cooly, on the date in question was asked by the accused to go and fetch some ice which he did, and asked for his cooly hire. Accused refused to pay, and struck complainant on the head with a chisel. He fell down bleeding. Accused was arrested and the complainant taken to hospital where he was detained for a fortnight. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and in his defence stated that he was drunk at the time, and that he gave the complainant a push when he fell down and hurt himself. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30, of which Rs. 15 was awarded to complainant as compensation for the injury he had received.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—Inspector Saunders yesterday charged Ali Fazuldeen, a Beloochi, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing two silk handkerchiefs, the property of a cloth-dealer. The accused, on Friday last, in company of a caste-fellow, visited the shop of a cloth-dealer, and asked to see several handkerchiefs. They were shown a couple, and pretending to disapprove of the quality asked for something better. While the shopkeeper was busy selecting others, the accused secreted the two that were first shown him, and then left the shop. The complainant discovered the loss of the handkerchiefs shortly after the accused left, but he ran after him raising an alarm. The accused threw the handkerchiefs away. A sepoy, however, took him, in charge. In defence the man denied the charge. His worship, however, convicted him, and passed a sentence of one month's hard labour.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. J. L. Warden, the second Judge, E. I. Hale, an overseer of works, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 200 from Sirdar Diler Jung, Rs. 100 being the amount of wages due to the plaintiff for the month of July, 1888, during which he worked as an overseer at the defendant's building situated at the Apollo Bunder, and Rs. 100 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant having wrongfully dismissed him from his service without giving one month's previous notice. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the defendant. The defence set up was that the defendant had given a verbal notice to the plaintiff in June last, stating that his services would no longer be required; and that there were only twenty days' wages for the month of July due to the plaintiff; that nothing was payable for wrongful dismissal as alleged by the plaintiff, and the defendant denied such wrongful dismissal.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was no doubt entitled to one month's notice, and it was evident that absolute notice was given to the plaintiff in June, stating that his services would be dispensed with, and that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to the wages for July and for the month of August for dismissal without sufficient notice. His Honour accordingly passed judgment for plaintiff for the full amount claimed Rs. 200 and Court costs, and certified Rs. 15 as professional costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Special Evangelistic Service at 8 p.m. Mission Hymns and Songs. All are earnestly invited.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov, 5.

WHEN the Court re-assembled this morning, a telegram from H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief was read and the sick certificate of Lt. Kreyer put in. The telegram authorised the Court to proceed with the second charge sheet in answer to Court's inquiry on the subject.

The President: The defence must proceed and we postpone our finding until after the examination of Lt. Kreyer. We can proceed under section 61 of the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. M. T. Carrol was examined by the Prisoner: I am a manager for supplying passengers and passes at Messrs. William Watson and Co. I hold a power of attorney from them to represent the firm.

Prisoner: I produce my private account, please verify and compare from your accounts.

Yes, the account shown to me is correct. I have compared it with the correct copy of the ledger. On February the 12th, 1887, we arranged a passage for Col. Bulkeley to Liverpool in one of the City Line Steamers. We paid Rs. 475 for passage and gave cash Rs. 800 and Rs. 273-11. This was all money advanced to Col. Bulkeley, for the repayment of which Col. Bulkeley had made arrangement with the Banking department to draw his pay for February and March.

The 12th February was the day when the steamer sailed, at about 12 o'clock (noon). Did I pay on the 12th February or any date previous any money to your firm? No, you paid no money. In fact, there was a debit balance against you of Rs. 108-10 from 1886. On 7th March 1887, we received Rs. 1000; and on 4th April 1887, we received another sum of Rs. 1,000. I can't say who paid the money but it is entered in the credit side by pay of February and March of Col. Bulkeley. (The Prisoner asked permission of the Court to see the general cash book which was put in.)

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor: Will you inform the Court what was the total amount advanced to Col. Bulkeley on the 12th of February 1887? As shown by the debit side of the account produced, the sum of Rs. 1576-13-0, was advanced. Was there any security? I am not prepared to answer this, as the arrangement about the advance of money was entered into with a senior member of the firm; I can give you the information hereafter on making enquiry. No payment was received on Col. Bulkeley's account in May 1887.

The general cash account was produced by the Prosecutor showing an entry of Rs. 1,406 as paid on Col. Bulkeley's account to Messrs. William Watson and Co. The witness (continued). There is nothing in Col. Bulkeley's account. I find this sum (Rs. 1406) credited in the official account on 4th May 1887. I can't produce the receipt as we don't keep it. The receipt has been sent to the officer who paid the money. I saw Col. Bulkeley on the 12th of February 1887 in our office. He was alone. (The Prosecutor produced also the half-mounting account.) Witness (continued). We don't advance money without security. To the best of my recollection, the money advanced to Col. Bulkeley was on the security of Insurance and a bond.

Re-examined by Prisoner: Will the witness read out my account from the general cash book? I see an entry on the 5th March 1887, a sum of Rs. 1,000 on Col. Bulkeley's account was paid to Messrs. William Watson and Co. On the 4th of April 1887, I also find a simi iar entry. I have no other witness on the first charge sheet. Regarding Rs. 672, mentioned in the 2nd charge I beg to put in the telegrams received on the subject. (Telegrams and copies of telegrams and letter from Kurachi were put in and read by the President.)

The Assistant Judge Advocate: Do you like to call Mr. Kreyer? No Sir, not in this charge sheet. I will close my defence by reading my second address.

Lt. Whyte was recalled by the Court and said: On the 8th of March 1887 I took over the charge of the Adjutancy. The whole office was transferred to my bungalow the same day. On the 9th the regiment marched out to Burganda to brigade field firing and did not get back till 4-30 p. m. On my arrival in Mhow, I had only time to do the ordinary Adjutant's routine work. It was not till the morning of the 10th I had time to see the books. The sum of Rs. 1,406 was paid in cash by Lieut. Kreyer. I was away from Bombay at the time; I was told so by my writer, Havaldar Major Issu Miter.

Can you explain why this sum was entered in Col. Bulkeley's name? No; I cannot explain. This is the first time I have seen the item.

Cross-examined: In whose handwriting is the entry of Rs. 1,406, made? Is it in Lt. Kreyer's handwriting? I cannot say. I should not say it is in Lt. Kreyer's handwriting. Are the credit and debit sides written in the same handwriting? Yes it seems to be in the same handwriting.

The Assistant Judge Advocate (to the Prisoner) Are you putting in a written address? If you please.

The following address was then read by the Prisoner:—

The President and Gentlemen—I shall not have to occupy your attention at great length in this my second address, and I will briefly refer to the three charges, and comment on the evidence I have adduced in my defence. I will first allude to Lieut. Whyte's evidence in which he states: First "that Lieut. Kreyer told him the books were correct and made up to date and that he (Lt. Whyte) passed the usual certificate of taking over charge." Second. Lt. Kreyer's telling him that I had overdrawn some Rs. 1,200, and owed to the half-mounting fund some Rs. 2,000 odd, both of which statements corroborate what I had stated and my memo book. Lt. and Adjutant Delamain states that the sum of Rs. 3000 is now with the Bank of Bombay as Commandant's deposit fund which I respectfully maintain shows most clearly that it, together with the Rs. 1,280, repaid and recorded in the books have been accepted in payment of what I supposed from the information I had to go upon, was owing by me to the regiment; and this is supported by all fact that I have no further control over the money. I beg to reiterate my statement as regards the first charge of simple forgetfulness; and when it was brought to my recollection I made the sum (Rs. 533) good. I beg to disclaim any idea or intention of fraud, and this I venture to hope the Court will view in the same light. As to the second charge, the supplementary telegrams and certified copies of telegrams I have put in show that I have taken and am still taking all the measures I can to find out the matter; but I repeat, the evidence already adduced shows that this money did not come into my hands and that therefore there can be no proof of fraud on my part as regards the item of Rs. 672. And now as to the third charge,—Since my first address and the evidence for my defence it has been proved that the sum of Rs. 2,980, is shown in the general cash account as having passed through the Pay-master's hands (vide Mr. Barrett's evidence) which I beg to remark is a very important point to which I invite the special attention of the Court. It has been shown on his own evidence by Havaldar Ramji Towray, that the cheque was cashed by him and that he handed over the proceeds of it to the Adjutant (Lt. Kreyer), and there is no proof on his part or anywhere else that I received any part of this money. The evidence of Mr. Carroll, the representative of Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., together with the certified copy of my private account with that firm goes to show conclusively that I have proved what I said I could do at the end of my first address, that my money affairs for my voyage &c., to England were arranged with them and that I paid no money with my account with them before or on the 12th February 1887. With regard to the item of Rs. 166-10-1, the acquittance roll of the discharged native officers produced by Lieut and Adjutant Delamain shows the receipts of these men respectively for a total amount of Rs. 1,227-14-4. The only cheque drawn on Government (Rs. 1,067-6-9 was drawn by me for their payment on the Pay-master's calculations. It is self-evident that this sum could not suffice to pay Rs. 1,227-14-4, and therefore that the amount required to replace the cheque of Rs. 166-10-1, in the half-mounting fund, was not included in the Rs. 1,067-6-9, as averred by the prosecution. The cheque for Rs. 166-10-1, was therefore drawn as a temporary advance to complete the payment of these Native officers who according to the General's orders were to be sent off as soon as possible.

Granting that this sum has not been paid back, it must be evident to this Court from the above that the money is due not by me but by Government; for it does not appear to have been drawn as it should have been when it was discoverod that the money was so much short of the sum required. According to my calculation, and I hope to the satisfaction of the Court, I have by presumptive evidence reduced this sum of Rupees 5,187-14-6 of which I am charged with being deficient through "culpable negligence" to a small balance of some Rs. 2-6-6. And now gentleman, in conclusion, I would ask you to reflect upon my having had, without the assistance of the Paymaster or Paymaster's clerk, to do my best with accounts which extend over so long a time. The Prosecutor has had the services of an able expert of the accounts department who has been at the account for 2 months or so. I have had about 10 days and I am no accountant. Looking to the number of charges that I have still to answer, may I respectfully beg that these may not weigh against me in your decision on this—the first charge sheet, and should there be any doubts in your minds, that I may be accorded the benefit thereof.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied that a decree made against the insolvent be transmitted to Aligarh for execution. A similar application had been made to Mr. Justice Scott in chambers, but the decree being a year old, it was necessary to give notice of the application to the other side. This notice had been given, and the learned counsel applied that the order be made.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, on behalf of the insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that the mode of procedure was a wrong one.

His lordship refused the application.

RE DEWJEE NENSEY.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, said his client's last petition was dismissed for want of prosecution, and applied for leave to file a fresh petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE AHMED MEEA DADA MEEA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 3rd ult. His lordship granted the application.

RE KHATAO SURSEE.

Mr. Sanjana, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A similar application was made some weeks ago, and although no opposition was offered by the creditors, the application was refused owing to a letter received by his lordship. On the present occasion also, there was no opposition.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to two lakhs of rupees, while his assets were only Rs. 2,000; but as there was no opposition, his lordship would grant the application.

RE DAMODHUR VENKATESH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MOOLA ABDOOL CURRIM BARBE AND OTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a revocation of the order of adjudication made on the 28th July 1887. The creditor, at whose instance the order was made, had been served with a notice of the present application. As the creditor did not appear to oppose the application, his lordship granted a rule *nisi*, requiring the creditors to show cause why the adjudication should not be cancelled.

RE ABDUL RAHMAN BIN KHALIFFA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, who was ill and unable to attend, applied for an adjournment. An adjournment for three months was granted.

RE ABDOOL KAOOM MOOLA SHUMSOODIN.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Madhowjee Shamjee and another creditor, appeared to oppose the final discharge of the insolvent. They were summoned as witnesses on behalf of another creditor, who opposed the insolvent's discharge at the hearing of the case, but insolvent settled with that criditor, who withdrew his opposition; and the present creditors were not called to give evidence. They were served on the 24th ult. with a notice of the present proceeding; but owing to the holidays and other reasons, they had not been able to file the grounds of opposition. The learned counsel therefore applied for the court's indulgence to allow his clients to oppose the final discharge, especially as one of the grounds of opposition was that the insolvent had lodged false books. The insolvent, who appeared in person, said that the present opposition was made merely to annoy him, although a fortnight's notice had been given. His lordship adjourned the hearing till the first Wednesday next month.

RE ELI EDWARDS MAIDMENT.

The insolvent came up in person for his discharge. He had passed through the Court once before; and his discharge was adjourned for a year with protection.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Frank Lovett Yeats and Syed Mahomed Goolam Husen Shoestri were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Alexander Eugene Coleman; Javerchand Purmanund; Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman; Jan Mahomed Husen Bagwan and others; Cooverjee Sorabjee Bathana; Gunny Tyeb Memon; Janardhun Babuljee Somvavasi; Devchund Hurgoven Gola and others; Atmaram Apajee Chambhare; Dada Ludha Memon; Sorabjee Cursetjee Pavri; Cursetjee Rustomjee Mistri; Bhasker Nimbajee Desai; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla; Bhikajee Arjoon Naik Sanjilker; Varin Husen Memon; and Arab Umar Memon.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A NATIVE.

THE Superintendent of Police of the Jeypore District recently reported to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam a case of exceptionally gallant conduct on the part of a native named Pogono Kirasani. It appears that, on the 2nd August last, four women of Mindagoodar village started for the jungle to gather leaves. On their way they had to cross the Goradi river by a temporary bridge constructed by the villagers, and which, when the four of them were half-way across, suddenly collapsed, and they were all precipitated into the river, the depth of water being about 18 feet, with a strong current running. Pogono Kirasani, who happened to be standing on the bank of the river at the time, without a moment's hesitation, jumped into the river, and caught hold of two of the women, whom he succeeded in bringing to land after being carried some distance down stream by the current: he then jumped in again and rescued another of the woman; The fourth woman had by this time been carried some distance down stream, but Pogono ran along the bank, and, seeing her rise to the surface, plunged into the stream for the third time and attempted to rescue her, but she sank before he could reach her, and her corpse was subsequently found caught in a bush growing by the water's edge. The Superintendent of Police, in submitting his report of the occurrence to the Government Agent, remarked that such an instance of real pluck and resolution on the part of a native is rare, and, when met with, deserving of the highest praise, and he recommended either that Pogono be presented with a gold bangle with a suitable inscription in Ooriya, or that a substantial pecuniary reward be bestowed upon him. The Government Agent, coinciding in opinion with the Superintendent, recommended to Government that a gold bangle with inscription, as suggested by the Superintendent of Police, should be given to Pogono, as he considered the reward of Rs. 20, which alone he is authorized to give, quite inadequate to the occasion. Government have accordingly sanctioned the sum required by the Agent (Rs. 60) for the bangle, and have further decided upon submitting a copy of the proceedings detailing the case to the Secretary of State, with the request that the gallant conduct of Pogono Kirasani may be brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society in England.—*Madras Times.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Nov. 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 9.—Colaba Press Company's Meeting.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
Municipal Corporation.
" 13.—Meeting, Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Co.
" 14.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 15.—High Court re-opens.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Sonepore Races.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
" 21.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Sonepore Races.
15th Annual Choral Festival, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
" 28.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
" 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 3rd November, 1888.....	£ 7,457,900
Balance to be remitted from 4th Nov., 1888, to 31st March, 1889	£ 6,542,100

H. R. H. THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

WE regret to learn of the disappearance of H. R. H. the Landgrave of Hesse during the voyage of the S. S. Volga which was conveying the Prince and his *suite* to Singapore, under circumstances that leave no room for doubt whatever as to the death of His Royal Highness; we are furnished with the subjoined details of this very sad occurrence. H. R. H. who had been for a long time travelling in the tropics, had in the course of his wanderings reached Java. While in Batavia he had suffered very much from the intense heat that has lately prevailed there. On this account it was thought best that he should leave Batavia and it was proposed to go to Singapore and thence either to Siam in continuation of the plan of his travels, or should he not feel better, on direct to Europe. However, about the 11th and 12th October H. R. H. felt very much better while still in Batavia. Still Baron Von Hugo advised consulting a doctor, but H. R. H. thought it quite unnecessary as he felt so great improvement in his health. It was then determined that the Landgrave and *suite* should proceed to Singapore, and accordingly they left in the H. M. S. *Volga* upon the 13 instant, H. R. H. and his party being the only passengers on board. After dinner that evening H. R. H. was particularly bright and lively. He went on deck with his friends and engaged in cheerful conversation, with them and also with the officers of the ship. At 9. P.M. he said goodnight, remarking, "I shall sleep well." This referred to the disturbed nights he had previously had when not so well, and his belief that he would that night be able to make up his lost sleep. A cool and airy cabin had been selected for him on that side of the vessel that would receive the freshing breeze of the north-east monsoon. H. R. H accordingly retired after having given his servant directions to waken him at 6 A.M. Punctually at that hour the servant came and found the Landgrave still asleep. The servant returned at a quarter to seven, but H. R. H. merely made a sign that he did not want to be disturbed. This was reported to Baron Von Hugo, who said that the sleep would do him good. At 9 A.M. the Steward heard him cough, and later at a quarter to eleven the servant who was always on guard at the door of the cabin heard H. R. H. again coughing, Baron Von Hugo directed the servant to stay there till His Royal Highness called him at half past one o'clock. Baron Von Hugo asked the servant if H. R. H. was still asleep. The latter replied that he did not know, but that H. R. H. had not yet called him. The Baron then directed him to enter the cabin quietly and see if H. R. H. was still asleep. It was not singular that he should sleep so long, as he often did that, especially at sea. When the servant entered the cabin he immediately exclaimed! "The bed is empty". Baron Von Hugo at once entered and found that this was true. Although the servant had not left his post, a search was at once instituted throughout the ship but without finding the least trace of the Landgrave. The only possible conclusion which could be come to was that, overcome by sudden mental disturbance, H. R. H. had, quiet unconscious of what he was doing, gone through the port of his cabin and had dropped into the sea. He could not merely have fallen through as the window was so narrow that a person could only pass through by dint of some exertion. The idea of premeditated suicide is entirely without foundation. All H R H.'s plans of travel were laid and he talked of these in pleasant anticipation. He was looking forward to visiting Siam and making the acquaintance of the King and seeing as much of the country as possible. Next it was proposed to proceed to Mexico and South America, that being the only portion of the world H. R. H. had not yet seen. There was no personal or private reason which would admit of any likelihood of H R H putting an end to his own life. He was quite happy and free from care and was one of the wealthiest men in Germany. Physically, however he was not strong and the heat of the tropics had been to him very oppressive. It may be mentioned that owing to the extreme vagueness as to the time and place when H R H disappeared and the strong currents crossing the ship's course it was deemed hopeless to return in search especially as darkness would come on before any proper search could be made over the many miles of sea traversed between the time H. R. H. was last heard in his cabin and the time when search for him showed that he was no longer in the ship. Some of the *suite* of the late Landgrave of Hesse will proceed to-day in a steamer to the neighbourhood of Muntock somewhere near which the sad event took place in order to make a search for the body. The occurrence has naturally cast a gloom over the German community in Singapore and sympathy is felt for Baron Von Hugo and the other members of the *suite*, Baron Von Trott and Baron Von der Schulenburg, in the loss they have sustained by the death of their chief.

Baron Von Hugo and Baron Von der Schulendurg, accompanied by Capt Sachs of the German Consulate left at an early hour next morning by the S. S. Celebes for Muntok to make search and inquiry in connection with the loss overdoard of H.R.H. Land-grave of Hesse. Baron Von Trott remains in Singapore awaiting telegraphic instructions from Germany.—*Singapore Free Press.*

FEEDING THE BABY.

TIME after time have we referred to the dangers attending upon feeding young infants with farinaceous foods, for a babe has no power to digest starch in its early months. As, however, the end of the first year approaches, and the little teeth are being developed to meet the requirements of the system and deal with aliments entirely different from milk, the fond mother may give her child various kinds of the light foods. Till the end of the twelfth or fifteenth month the steps taken in this direction should be well measured. Of the three great classes of foods, those like starch yield their force to the system with the least digestive effort. From time immemorial, gruels have constituted a primary food for the young. While countless millions have wasted away beneath their use, millions more have found in this daily bread, the food sufficient for them. The strong survived their administration till their systems required and could utilise them, the weaklings have succumbed. Many a jewelled mind, though, is set in a poverty of physical endowments. Review the history of science, letters, reformations—the history of men—and what grandeur of mind has been "set in lead—set in rags." So in weakness may be a strength, prodigious, over-powering, invincible. And in the onward march of civilization we learn to give the earnest of our care to those who are weak. The tenderest babe may develop the finest sensibilities of nature.

By examining the inner surfaces of an infant's lips, the tender, delicate fabric of the mucous membrane appears. Equally delicate and tender is this membrane all along the digestive tract. With due regard to avoid injuring this part, on which devolves such great functions, we have frequently advocated strenuously the most general use possible of freshly peptonised milk; but, as the older-growing child cannot live on milk alone, we are brought to the preparing of a food somewhat more substantial. Such a food is milk gruel, and should most certainly be peptonised the same as plain milk.

It will be recollected that in peptonising milk, the addition of water is essential to reduce the *casein* of cow's milk to that of the mother's. When the age is reached at which farinaceous food is thought desirable, peptonised milk gruel may be prepared by having a teaspoonful of good wheat flour or other flour, boiled with the water before adding to the milk. The following directions will be found very useful:—

In a clean quart bottle mix half a pint of thick, well boiled, hot gruel with half a pint of fresh cold milk, and add the Peptonising Powder (Fairchild) of one glass tube.

Or the following method may be used instead:—Add five grains of Zymine (Fair-child) to half a pint of gruel, and set in a warm place for two hours; mix with one pint of fresh milk, and add five grains of Zymine and fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda, and set the whole in a warm place for thirty minutes then boil.

All gruels, like arrowroot, flour, barley, oatmeal, etc., should be well boiled, so that the starch granules may be thoroughly swollen and broken up. Arrowroot requires but a few minutes for this, oatmeal a much longer time.

When such cereals as oatmeal or barley are used, the peptonised gruel should be strained before being added to the milk.

Peptonised milk gruel has a more agreeable taste to many patients than milk alone, is often required for children from six months to a year old, and is of great service where a variety is desired.

Jellies may be made of peptonised milk gruel, the same as of plain peptonised milk.

To adults who are suffering from that form of dyspepsia, of which little is said though it is extremely prevalent—dyspepsia due to the indigestion of starch—the use of Zymine Fairchild, either in powder or in tabloids, will often do yeoman service. To the stricken fever patient undigested starchy food should under no circumstances be allowed. The role played by undigested starchy matters in the course of disease is in no sense an insignificant or trivial one—"[Health" (London).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Marana, 1,681 tons, Captain J. O. Higginson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s. s. Hampstead, 1,447 tons, Captain E. Jones, cleared for Karachi, in ballast, yesterday afternoon.

THE B I steamer Coconada, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo, for Ratnagiri and Marmagoa.

THE s. s. Hindoo, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 219 passengers on deck.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Calder, Captain J. T. Cronin, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE s s Inchborva, 1,487 tons, Captain J W Eno, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hull, laden with 2,897 tons coals for the Bombay Gas Company.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,416 tons, Captain L Caboara, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong with a general cargo and thirteen passengers on deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia ..	3274	Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clyde	2198	Mudie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
" China	1394	Billinge	H	K. Nixon & Co.
" City of Canterbury	2039	A. B. Gray.....	K	SirC. Forbes & Co
" Werneth Hall	2696	T. S. H. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	N	M. Martimes & Co.
" Kt. of St. George....	1972	J. Thomas	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" W. Hall	2210	J. Verrill	2	E. Bates & Co.
" Khiva	1119	Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello.....	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Mecca	936	L. Anderson....	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Hampstead.	1447	E. Jones	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Hull, Oct. 3.
	Stura (s)	Caboara	Hongkong, Oct. 13.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvie.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Coconada (s).....	Rothwell ...	Marmagoa.
	Marana (s).....	Higginson ...	Karachi.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Calder, Cronin, for Persian Gulf,
" Hampstead, Jones, for Karachi.
" Loodiana, Britten, for Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Huzara, for Karachi and London.
" Stura, for China.
" Hindoo, for Catch Mandvie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
2 C. Macintosh s .. McAllister .. Berkenhead. Sept. 23.
Evesham Abbey .. Crotty ..... New York, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2.—Steamers Pekin and Maharani and I. M. S. Canning. Ship Indian Empire. Barque Misti.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
3 Roma s .... Singapore.
4 C. Mackenzie s .. .. Calcutta.
5 Chanda s..... ..... Calcutta.
Asia s .... Bombay.
Ellora s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
2 Goorkha s .... London.
3 Clive, I M S .... Rangoon.
Roma s .... Singapore.
4 Birsa s .... Negapatam.
C. Mackenzie s .. .. London.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—13,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Cy of Canterbury s—1,999 cwts linseed, K Lukmidas; 52 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 375 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 2,001 cwts linseed, Warden and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 100 bales hemp and 65 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 119 bales cotton, W Valabhdass; 999 cwts linseed, C C Jasawalla; 22 bales wool, M Bhimji; 50 bales wool, G H Adamji; 55 bales wool, T Chimandas; 150 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale cotton and 1 case cigars, E Spinner and Co.

Werneth Hall s—1 case wooleu carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald (s) 200 cwts cloves, W. Poonja and Co.; 4 cwts ivory J. P. Mamed.

FOR HAVRE.

Labordonnais (s) 101 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

Worsley Hall (s) 11 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.; 50 cwts gum, F. Hurst.

FOR DUNKIRK.

China (s) 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 10,000 cwts linseed Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s,—999 cwts groundnuts, 999 cwts poppyseed, C. C. Jassawall.

Kt. of St. George s,—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s,—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s,—70 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Ruba ttino s,—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co

FOR KOBE.

Clyde s—82 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clyde s—43 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde, s—100 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 51 bales twist and 259 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 14 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 chests opium, The P and O Co; 40 chests opium, J J David and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 22 bales twist and 33 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—30 bales piece-goods, 137 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, F Muir and Co; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, S Abraham.

FOR PENANG.

Clyde s—4 bales twist, E Sorabji.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th November, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

"TROUSER STRETCHER"—No Screws or Mechanism to get out of order. By using this the Trousers will retain an appearance equal to new. Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

ENGLISH PILLOWS, EIDER DOWN QUILTS, MAUDS, RUGS, BLANKETS. A large choice just to hand.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE Bombay Saw Mills Company (in Liquidation), will be SOLD by Public Auction, THIS DAY, on the premises, at Tank Bunder, 3 p.m.

AYER'S TENNIS KIT.—Champion Bats, Rs. 12-8; Close Strung, Rs. 10; Handicap, Rs. 9; Sealeote from Rs. 3; Champion Balls, Rs. 10-8 per doz.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

KIOTO!! KIOTO!! KIOTO!!! The cheapest, neatest and best pattern in Crockery offered, Dinner Set, for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 15 only; Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. No Family should now be without it.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REQUIRED a PRACTICAL MAN, who thoroughly understands the working of a Card-room. Pay Rs. 75. Apply to Messrs. WHITTLE & Co., Veerumgaum

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young European, well experienced in the Cotton and Seed business, either Up-country as an Agent, or in a Firm in Bombay.—Address "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 31 and 33, Esplanade Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
E. SPINNER & Co.,

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 56 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 13 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & Co., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the World's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, in-ide bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 21 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY,
(In Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, Saw Mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.

Catalogues are published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 8, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST-RATE HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE of a New Batch of WALERS Landed Ex s. s. Bothwell Castle.

Under instructions from C. G. Baldock, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company, Stables, the following horses, to highest bidders, the horses are in very good condition, and they will either be ridden or driven at the sale:—

1 bay geld 3 Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, will make a fine dog cart horse.

2 roan mare V-I Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle will make a good brougham mare.

3 bay geld ON-S Nr. shr., 4 years, 14-3, do. to do. thoroughly broken to saddle.

4 ches geld IM-C Nr. shr., 4 years, 15-1, will make a grand brougham horse.

5 bay geld H-2 Nr. shr., 4 years, 14-2, broken to saddle thoroughly quiet in saddle, a good hack.

6 bro geld F-5 Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, will make a grand horse for a dog cart.

7 bay geld ICT Nr. shr, 5 years, 15, broken to saddle will make a fine charger.

8 ches geld D Nr. shr., 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle will make a grand charger.

9 grey geld 3 Nr. Check, 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle a beautiful hack.

10 grey mare JL Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.

11 grey mare RS Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2½, magnificent pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.

12 grey mare H Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2½, magnificent pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.

13 grey geld W Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle will make a charger.

14 grey mare SS off shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle and will make a good dog cart mare.

15 bay mare ID-Y Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, will make a good hack.

16 grey geld W Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-3, grand pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.

17 grey mare ID-Y Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-3, grand pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.

18 bay geld JH Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, and has been driven a magnificent hack.

19 bay mare I-W Nr. shr., 6 years, 15, broken to saddle, a good hack.

20 roan mare JR Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.

21 ches mare no brand, 6 years, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, grand horse for phæton and brougham.

The horses are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 8, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

THE issue of the report of the Royal Currency Commission, which has been anxiously expected for some time by many, was reported by a special telegram, which appeared in our other columns this morning, and in which it was stated that three-fourths of the Commissioners had declared in favour of International Bi-metallism. The probable tenor of the report gathered from the known or suspected views of the majority of the Commissioners has, however, doubtless been no secret in financial circles at Home for sometime past, and may have been discounted by the upward movement in Silver two months ago which, at the time, was ascribed rather to speculative action than to any great accession of legitimate demand for the metal. Anyhow, an advance of 1-16d. per oz. at 43 1-16d. was all the change, which took place in Silver in London yesterday; and Monday's quotations are still given for Rupee Securities, at £69 9-16, and £71 9-16 for Fours and 4½ per cents., respectively. Consols were unchanged, at 97⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¼. Three per cent. French Rentes in Paris remained at 81½; but Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher at Francs, 25·30½. The Indian Council placed 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 17-32d., which shows a further advance of 1-32d. on the previous Council-day rate.

The Wheat Market continued quiet but steady, and without any change in prices either in London or Liverpool. Linseed was quiet at a decline at 3d. per quarter in Calcutta description to arrive by either route, and to the same extent in Bombay Seed to arrive. Rapeseed and Poppyseed were unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening, both generally and for Surats, the total Sales having again aggregated 12,000 bales, but including a much greater proportion of Surats at 1,000 bales. The day's Imports were heavy at 32,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of those for Bengals and Coconadas, which were put up again to Saturday's quotations; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions.

The Manchester Market had been firm with only a small business doing, and the quotations for staple goods usually wired come unaltered; but we note a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist.

No advices by wire are to hand from New York to-day, that market having been closed yesterday for a holiday.

The firmer feeling which was noticeable in our local Cotton Market yesterday afternoon has not been sustained, and we have had a quiet day with only a moderate business passing. We still quote rates for contracts in Cotton of the new crop at yesterday's level generally; but there have been few takers, otherwise sellers would not improbably have lowered their pretensions to induce business. Several more lots of new Cotton have arrived, and have been taken by the Mills to the extent of some 500 bales, consisting of Dhulia at Rs. 220½; Damergaum, Ginned, at Rs. 240; Julgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 229; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 246. A few hundred bales of old stuff have also changed hands, comprising Pachora, at Rs. 190; Bengal, at Rs. 172-5-0; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 211½ per candy.

WHEAT.—With no improvement in demand for export this market remains in the same comparatively inactive state as before the holidays, but the tone is still rather steady than otherwise, and quotations show no change.

SEEDS are neglected, and only a small business has been reported to-day in any description, while the price of Linseed has given way one anna per cwt., making it Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt. Other rates are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	579	bales
Wheat	13,391	cwt.
Linseed	1,748	„
Rapeseed	6,643	„
Gingellyseed	2,761	„
Poppyseed	2,286	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with only what may be called a retail ready business doing at previous quotations. It was reported this afternoon that another steamer has been fixed for January loading for the United Kingdom or Continent at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the news from the other side regarding Silver and extra Council allotments chronicled above, opened firmer this morning at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing quotations, which was afterwards increased in the case of Bank Paper; but business is still very inactive, a few small lots of sterling Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d., and 1s. 4 23-32d. for next year—the former for March-May, and Francs at 176½ being about all that has been done to-day; while for Bank remittance very little demand has been apparent for any delivery. The market closed firm at the following quotations for ready business, forward rates being 1-32d. less:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4½d.	„
Francs do.	176¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened week, following Calcutta, at 98½ for cash, and 98 7-16 for the next account, with the 5th January settlement quoted at 98 5-16 to ⅜; and at closing a decline of 1-16 on these rates was quoted; 4½ per cents being called 103½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Mill Scrip to-day, but with the exception of Morarji Goculdas, which advanced Rs. 60, say, to Rs. 1,485; and David Rs. 10 at Rs. 525, the changes in our list have been in favour of buyers. Central India have declined Rs. 15 to Rs. 985; Alliance and Queen, Rs. 10 each at Rs. 570, and Rs. 900, respectively, and Coorla and Swadeshi Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 530, and Rs. 450. New Berar Press are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 500.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	887½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	129
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Oriental	61,[illegible]		all	17½ do.	619
National Bank		$125			
India	87,32[illegible]			5 pct.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,06
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	—	£10	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th Oct, as compared with the statement of the 23rd Oct., 1883:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 23. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,638	15	0	51,49,638	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,00,14,286	14	4	1,77,83,630	10	9
Other Deposits	3,75,8[illegible],353	3	8	3,74,51,386	10	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,07,347	9	9	10,03,224	9	8
Sundries	8,89,536	0	2	9,38,308	2	2
Rs.	8,44,32,262	10	11	8,23,31,178	0	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	66,65,419	11	0	59,27,633	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	64,02,112	0	0	64,72,177	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	93,46,727	7	9	94,27,396	6	3
Credits on do.	69,94,694	6	0	76,05,893	9	7
Bills discounted	2,68,40,041	2	7	2,76,60,247	7	5
Balances with other Banks	8,32,012	0	4	5,18,757	2	3
Bullion	457	8	3	1,225	13	3
Dead Stock	11,00,974	12	0	11,01,130	1	6
Stamps	9,633	6	0	9,840	4	0
Sundries	51,333	11	8	55,840	8	6
Cash at Head Office	1,06,66,5	3	9	1,03,40,659	14	9
Do. at Branches	1,55,25,214	15	9	1,37,05,599	12	7
Rs.	8,44,32,262	10	11	8,23,31,178	0	3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAIG—November 7, at Colaba, the wife of George Grant Craig, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAKIN—November 3, at Allahabad, the wife of J F Lakin, P W Inspector, East Indian Railway. Jasra, of a daughter.

MACKAIL—October 9, at Rasmarra, Drug. C P, the wife of G H Mackaill, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MELVILLE—SMITH—November 2, at Saint Andrew's Church, Calcutta, James Melville, Engineer, Glasgow, to Agnes Smith, third daughter of James Smith, Chief Engineer, s.s. City of Calcutta, Glasgow.

MORRISON—WILLES—November 1, at St. Thomas's, Howrah, by the Rev Alfred Neville, Rolfe Wingate, fifth son of J R Morrison, of Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, to Edith, daughter of George Willes, Boddington House, Boddington, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

LEGGE—October 23, at Buttomah, Jaunpur, the beloved wife of W F Legge, aged 65 years.

MACARTOOM—November 4, at Madras, Ivy Lilian, the beloved child of Mr and Mrs Edward Macartoom, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

PEREIRA—November 1, at Madras, Mr John Pereira, Deputy Superintendent, P Educational Department, Secretariat, aged 52.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

THE report of the Currency Commission, whatever its value may be as an aid the practical solution of the silver problem, more than satisfies the expectations of those who have looked to it to give authoritative support to the bi-metallic theory. A few months ago the champions of this theory would have been content to accept, as a moral victory, a declaration by an influential minority affirming the efficacy of a return to a fixed ratio between silver and gold as a cure for the currency ills of the time. It now appears, however, that a majority of the Commission are in favour of that view. This being so it is evident that a very considerable process of conversion has been going on within the Commission itself since it was constituted eighteen months ago. The fact adds very greatly to the value of the report. No one would have anticipated when her Majesty's Commission of Inquiry was issued in May of last year that the outcome would be a report so strongly in favour of a restoration of silver to its place in the currency of the world We must accept the report as an indication. if nothing else, of a remarkable growth of opinion in this direction—opinion, too, of the kind which in time must influence policy. The report, it will be observed, calls upon the English Government to make a complete departure from the attitude which it adopted at the International Conferences in Paris in 1878 and 1881. On the former occasion the present Chancellor of the Exchequer described the American proposal for a universal double standard as a veritable utopia, and announced that the instructions of the English delegates were to allow no interference with the English single standard. At the second Conference the instructions of the English delegate were almost identical with those of 1878, the English Government being in no wise moved by the fact that the United States and France were at that time quite prepared to enact a fixed ratio, and had given, in their joint invitation to the other governments, weighty reasons in favour of such a measure. Mr. Goschen has since then spoken on the subject with a more open mind, and it will not be surprising to find that the process of conversion which has been operating upon some prominent members of the Commission during the past eighteen months has been going on also in the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We have no longer to deal with a Treasury in which a belief in the theory of a helpless submission of the currency to the laws of supply and demand is part of the office furniture. Any tendency that there might be to re-issue the famous "H. H. Fowler" letter, with its notification to the Indian Government that it had better mind its business and try to live within its means, would be at once checked by a report weighty enough in the character of the signatures appended to it to discourage further contributions of that kind to the currency literature of the day. The Commission do not sigh for a return to the regime that prevailed before 1873 as though it were a past impossible to recall. The German Government in that year demonetized its silver coinage, and in 1874 the French Government and the Latin Union, alarmed at the action of Germany, discontinued the unlimited coinage of silver. No inexorable law of supply and demand has brought about the embarrassing monetary conditions that have prevailed since then. The action of Governments created the new situation; the action of Governments can bring it to an end.

It is something of a truism to declare, as the Commissioners do, that no settlement is possible without international action. Opinions differ as to the amount of adhesion from the various Governments that is necessary in order to make effective such ratio of interchangeability between gold and silver as may be decided upon. But it is no longer seriously contended that in order to be effective the ratio must be maintained universally. Had England seized her opportunity seven years ago, when France and America were anxious to co-operate with her for the rehabilitation of silver, the situation to-day would have been very different from what it is. It may be to our disadvantage that, instead of being solicited, as we were then, we should now have to ask our neighbours to join with us, for the more urgently we asked them the less anxious they might be to help us. Yet all the world over the continuous fall in gold prices that has been going on since 1874 has wrought mischief, and there is scarcely one of the governments which would now think it was doing anything to oblige us in particular if it were to take its part in restoring silver to its old place. The remedy proposed is no experiment, and it seems to us that the Commission make rather too free a concession to the other side when they contemplate, if even by hypothesis, the evils which may possibly result from a return to the *status quo ante*. No one regarded the conditions of those days as particularly fraught with evil. The French metallic law, with its unlimited coinage of both metals at a ratio of 15½ of silver to one of gold, exercised a sufficiently steadying influence upon the exchanges, and, at all events since the passing of the Bank Charter Act, England had no currency questions to trouble her, nor, *a fortiori*, had India. If the Commission had submitted to them any evidence as to the advantage that is got out of the present state of things it will be curious to learn what it is. There has been an effort to show that India is thriving upon the large export trade which it has created for us, but that is a contention that is put forward with decreasing confidence, and there is not enough in it to reconcile traders on either side to the condition of uncertainty and instability which is the chief endowment that demonetized and degraded silver has brought with it. The remedy proposed by the Commissioners is, we have said, no experiment. A fixed ratio was established in the beginning of the century; it secured an exchange of the two metals at fixed rates despite enormous and frequent disparities in the outturn of them; the creation of law came to an end only when it was abrogated by law. In proposing then a free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, and the reception of both as legal tender. the Commissioners are proposing a return to a system which stood the test of seventy years' experience

Mr. Barbour's independent report will not be understood as being in divergence from the main conclusions of the Commissioners, with which, from his previous declarations on the subject, we should expect him to be in hearty agreement. In his book on the theory of Bi-metallism he has pronounced in favour of that principle, and of the possibility of making it effective even when adopted over only a limited area. He has thought it necessary, however, to put forward in his minute some considerations that especially affect India. The contingency of a reimposition of import duties in India, as a means of filling up the ever widening gap in our resources created by the loss in exchange, will be at least as fully appreciated in England as in India, and it was probably with some idea of strengthening the bi-metallist movement in Lancashire—its new centre of activity—that Mr. Barbour gave promience to that aspect of the question. The suggestion for the repeal of the duty on silver plate is of small importance either way. Less than twenty-five thousand ounces of silver plate are imported from India into Great Britain in each year, and only recently the Secretary of State, in answer to a despatch from the Government of India asking for the repeal of the import duties, remarked that the amount realized on Indian plate in the year 1885 was only £1,715 out of a total of some £7,000. The repeal of the duties, therefore, will not go far. Mr. Barbour makes a bolder suggestion when he urges that the British Government should issue one pound and ten shilling notes against a silver reserve. This will be recognized as a leaf from the currency legislation of the United States. Mr. Barbour, no doubt, means that his sovereign and half sovereign notes should be a legal tender to an unlimited amount. They would remove the forty shilling limitation of the legal tender upon silver, and would, of course, be issued against a reserve calculated upon the ratio to be agreed upon between the contracting governments. The one pound note meets with occasional advocates in England, and the unsatisfactory account which Mr. Childers gave of the condition of the half sovereign currency a few years ago showed that it might be an advantage if paper were brought to the relief of that much overused coin. In Scotland and Ireland the one pound note has a fixed place in the monetary system, and in Scotland it is so much esteemed that people have been known to show a decided preference for the note over the sovereign. All this, however, is a matter of secondary or at all events subsequent concern. An issue of notes against a reserve of silver is out of the question until the relations of silver to gold have become fixed. The first step that will have to be taken if the English Government adopt the conclusions of the report will be to invite the American and the continental continents to a conference on the subject. The irony of the situation will thus impress itself upon the two governments who took the initiative in the matter ten and seven years ago, and who got nothing for their pains but a decided refusal on the part of England to have anything to do with the matter. However, we know now what the Royal Commission think. The next expression of opinion on the subject to which the public have to look forward is that of Her Majesty's Government; the last and most important of all is that of the foreign governments to whom appeal must be made before the recommendations of the Commission can be translated into facts.

ON Tuesday Parliament re-assembled for the Autumn Session, which became necessary when the Session which began on the 9th February last failed to overtake the business before it, although it sat into August. Up to the 10th July only fifteen days had been given to the consideration of supply—a totally inadequate amount of time, Mr. Smith pathetically declared to the House. He stated then that the estimates must be voted before the House adjourned, but the endeavour to put this threat into execution failed dismally. In ten days only two votes in Civil Service supply were obtained, the Parnell Commission Bill having occupied attention, and on the 26th July, Mr. Smith threw up the cards, and announced that the estimates would be taken in an autumn sitting. There are now awaiting disposal nine Navy votes, which will have to be considered in the light of the surprises of the Naval manœuvres that placed the ports and shores of the Kingdom at the mercy of a hostile fleet. Navy votes disposed of, and Lord Charles Beresford having discussed the defenceless condition of the Empire and its commerce with Lord George Hamilton and Mr. J. M. Maclean—who confesses that he has been for a year sadly puzzled by the difficulty of arriving at a distinct idea of what the Naval experts would really wish Government to do—the House will have leisure to discuss seventeen Army votes. These will furnish occasion for long and interesting debates on the virtues and defects of the new magazine rifle, and other matters of detail. When the Navy and the Army are provided for, and the four reports of special commissions which have been drawn up on each of those services have been digested and discussed, one hundred and nine Civil Service votes will have to be disposed of. The Committee on the Post Office and Indian Revenue Estimates has issued a report which will afford additional material for discussion. Seeing that from the beginning of February to the middle of July the Government only succeeded in obtaining twenty votes in Supply, the prospect of getting through one hundred and thirty-five votes in the six weeks now beginning is not encouraging. Mr. A. A. Baumann, M.P., a candid friend of the Ministry, has set forth the difficulties very clearly. All the reports just mentioned will supply matter for legitimate discussion, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who has a wonderful talent for dissecting reports, will return refreshed from the Pyrenees. The Scotch members are resentful at having been denied any hearing in the last Session; the Irish members are not pleased with the Parnell Commission, which proved the final stumbling block in the way of the estimates in July. It will not be their aim to facilitate the voting of supply in the supplementary Session. A number of bills have also to be dealt with; the Tithes Bill, which is to meet the grievances of the Welsh farmers, the Agricultural Board Bill, a Bill affecting the police and sanitation of Scotland, the Scottish Universities Bill, the India Officers' Bill, the High Court in India Bill, Employers Liability Bill, the Excise Duties Bill for taxing carts and vans for local purposes; the Criminal Evidence Bill; the Liability of Trustees Bill—a goodly list. There are Irish Bills to amend the Land Law, to drain the Shannon and the Bann; to say nothing of the inevitable stand-up fights between the Government and the Gladstonians, which motions on the administration of Ireland are expected to yield. It is obvious that the House of Commons has on hand far more work than it can possibly get through. As Mr. Baumann complains, there is work not for six weeks, but for six months! He has conjured the Ministry to be wise in time, and not to attempt to do too much, for with the nights blocked with measures that cannot possibly be passed, a crisis must result. For this the Opposition has been steadily working. They abstained from embarrassing Government in the last Session, so that when the block came at the end they could say to Mr. Smith "Thou can'st not say we did it!" If the Government attempt to push through the Bills just enumerated, the Estimates cannot be carried even in the Autumn Session, and this will be used as an argument to show that the Ministry cannot get through its work. Mr. Baumann considers that if Parliament has to sit for more than six months in the year, the result will be a great change in the personnel of the House of Commons. Men who have their own business to attend to will be unable to retain their seats, and the Members of the House will become what he disdainfully speaks of as paid delegates. Would he apply that term of disparagement to her Majesty's Ministers, who work for their Queen and country from year's end to year's end, and are paid modest salaries for their trouble? Do the salaries demoralise the recipients? Would ministers be more highly regarded by their countrymen if they were to labour for the Empire, as Roman lawyers pleaded for their clients, without fee or reward? Is unpaid work the most satisfactorily done, as a rule?

How far, in spite of appearances to the contrary, the native community keeps itself enchained to antiquated prejudices in respect of social questions is illustrated by a little tempest in a tea-pot in the Nagar caste in Gujerat. The Nagars are the Chitpavans of Gujerat. Gifted as a class, members of the Nagar community, whether sacerdotal or laymen, hold most of the chief subordinate executive and judicial posts in the Northern Division; while almost all the Native States of Gujerat and Kathiawar are officered by Dewans or Naib Dewans of the same community. From time immemorial, at least since the copperplate period in the early history of this presidency, the Nagars have been the executive writer class of Gujerat, and at the present day the caste boasts of Companions of the Star of India and Indian Empire and retired deputy collectors and subordinate judges by the score. In female education, Mr. Baines says in his 1881 census report, the Nagars stand head and shoulders over every other community in Western India, having 98 per cent of their women educated; while infant marriages are unknown in the caste, the average marriageable age for girls at present being twelve. But the caste is very strong in its prejudices against crossing the Kalapani; and in the instance in point, a visit to England by the Nagar medical adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar, who went with the Chief on duty, has been punished by a decree of a fine of Rs. 2,880 in addition to shaving the moustache clean, partaking of the products of the cow, and a pilgrimage, we understand, to Nasik or Gaya, two of the holiest Indian shrines. The offender, Mr. Batukram, is a L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, and is highly connected, being the son-in-law of the Joint-Administrator of Rajpipla. Four leading Rao Bahadurs, all pensioned first-class subordinate judges, are said to have moved heaven and earth on his behalf; while the result of their labours, sad to contemplate, is what we have given above. The pity is, instead of losing ground, the prejudice appears to have got a stronger footing during the past three decades, because whereas in the case of Rao Bahadur Mahipatram, C. I. E., Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality and Principal of the local Training College, who visited Great Britain on duty in 1862, the fine inflicted was Rs. 1,500, in the present case the caste has levied a blackmail of nearly double that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SACKVILLE GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In reference to the Sackville West incident, his Lordship promised to lay the papers on the table of the House to-morrow, but said he would defer making any statement on the subject.

Nov. 7.

The papers relating to the Sackville West incident show that Mr. Phelps, the American Minister in London, complained to Lord Salisbury especially regarding the statements made by Sir Sackville West to the reporters who had interviewed him, which cast certain reflections on President Cleveland. Mr. Phelps then asked that Sir Sackville might be recalled, and Lord Salisbury declined to comply with the request until he had seen the statements in question. Thereupon Sir Sackville's passports were handed to him at Washington.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Parliament re-assembled to-day.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury said that England had assented to a proposal made by Germany for Naval measures on the East coast of Africa for the prevention of the export of slaves and the import of arms. France has agreed to recognise the blockade, including the right to search vessels under any flag. The French Government will also send a man-of-war to co-operate with the English and German ships.

THE REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The final report of the Currency Commission has been published. In it confidence is expressed that if the system which prevailed before the year 1873 were replaced, the majority of the present evils would be removed, the latter being infinitely more serious than the evils which are expected to result from a return to the *status quo ante*. No settlement is possible, however, without international action. The Commission proposes a free coinage of both metals into legal tender money, fixing a ratio whereat the coins of either metal are receivable in payment of debts at the option of the debtor.

The Commission also proposes that England should join with America, Germany, and the nations of the Latin Union, to restore the bimetallic system.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

There are indications that General Harrison has carried New York, and will probably be elected President.

Nov. 7.

General Harrison, the Republican Candidate, has been elected President of the United States.

WADY HALFA DEFENCES.

CAIRO, Nov. 6.

General Dormer has inspected the defences of Wady Halfa, and highly commended the preparations that have been made there to repel the attacks of the Dervishes.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

At the sitting of the Commission to-day the question as to showing cause by Government why it should not produce the statements made by witnesses before Government officers, was discussed. The Hon. Mr. Latham relied on sections 123 and 124 of the Evidence Act against production, and read affidavits of Messrs. Nugent, Lee-Warner, and Ommanney as completely answering Mr. Crawford's summons.

Mr. Inverarity contended that those sections were not applicable in the present case, and argued that the statements made before Government officers by witnesses and afterwards examined in Court, were not privileged and confidential. The Commissioners decided that the affidavits were complete answers, and the summons was rejected.

Bhukan Chimanlal then called deposed to having seen Dabir remit Rs. 1,000 by insured packet, having brought Rs. 1,500 himself to Poona when he went to see the doctor with reference to his leg. In cross-examination witness acknowledged having never seen a doctor before in Poona.

Amrit Sadasive Jahde stated that he had received a hundi for Rs. 1,000 from his son and cashed it.

Mr. Pense, recalled and examined, stated that when Dabir was appointed mamlatdar of Chopda in December, 1887, he superseded twenty persons. Witness put in a statement of the persons superseded from the Quarterly List when Dabir was appointed mamlatdar of Amalner. Dabir superseded nine persons, though they were in the same districts. In cross-examination witness confessed that Dabir was shown as Aval karkoon of Chopda, when he was appointed mamlatdar of Chopda. This was the usual course.

Cross-examination of Mr. Pense will be continued to-morrow.

THE RIVER CALAMITY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

At the police enquiry yesterday afternoon into the loss of the steamer Mongolia, it transpired that simultaneously with the foundering of the vessel her boilers burst with a terrific noise. This added to the fearful results of the catastrophe. From the the evidence adduced it appears that the serang in charge of the Mongolia suddenly starboarded her helm, and went over to the Calcutta side of the river. In doing so, she deliberately tried to cross the bows of the Clive, and was cut in two; about eighty lives being lost. Nine of the crew were saved by the boats of the Clive. Two bodies only have been found; one of which was fearfully mangled. The serang, after swimming to shore, disappeared, and was caught by the police early yesterday morning.

LATER.

Upto three o'clock this afternoon eight bodies of those drowned had been recovered; one female, one boy, and six men, two of whom were respectable natives. The bodies of the latter were fearfully scalded by the bursting boilers of the ferry boat. Since this morning divers have been at work at the scene of the wreck endeavouring to recover whatever they can.

THE VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The appointment of Colonel J. C. Ardagh as Lord Lansdowne's Private Secretary is announced. Colonel Ardagh follows his Lordship to India in three months' time.

ISHAK KHAN.

It is believed that Ishak Khan will remain in Bokhara as the guest of the ruler of that State, and not be openly entertained as a refugee by Russia, which is anxious to conciliate Abdur Rahman.

THE MOGOUNG EXPEDITION.

A party of 250 picked men of the 17th Bengal Infantry (Loyal Poorbeahs), have been ordered to embark on the 16th November at Calcutta for Burma, to take part in the Mogoung expedition.

THE VICEROY AND THE BYCULLA CLUB.

The Viceroy has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Byculla Club at Bombay, on Thursday, the 13th December.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that the final report of the Currency Commission has been issued. The Commissioners, after reviewing the causes of the recent charges in the relative value of the precious metals, express the opinion that the United Kingdom should join the United States, Germany, and the States forming the Latin union in re-establishing the bi-metallic system. They cannot doubt that if the system which prevailed before 1873 were replaced in its integrity, most of the evils created should be removed, and the remedy which they now suggest is merely the reversion to the system which existed before the changes they had referred to were brought about; the system, namely, under which both metals were freely coined, into legal tender money at a fixed ratio over a sufficiently large area. The Commissioners, after giving due weight to the objections usually made to this proposal, expressed their opinion that they are not such as ought to be allowed to stand in the way of such a policy as they are prepared to recommend. Neither metal alone exists in sufficient quantity to servo as a sole standard without causing such a change in in the level of prices as amounts to a financial and commercial revolution. We cannot, the Commissioners continue, doubt that if a sufficiently wide area of agreement between the leading commercial countries can be secured, this most important result will be effectually attained, and a great international reform successfully accomplished. The remedy which we suggest is essentially international in character, and its details must be settled in concerts with other powers concerned. It will be sufficient for us to indicate the essential features of the agreement to be arrived at, namely, (1) the free coinage of both metals into legal tender money, and (2) the fixing of a ratio at which the coins of either metal shall be available for payment of all debts at the option of the debtors.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 7.

The sixth day's proceedings commenced this morning, with the Judge-Advocate reviewing the evidence on both sides on the first sheet. He alluded to prisoner's admitting the circumstances about Rs. 533, but as to whether they were fraudulent was a question of fact to be decided on the circumstances. This sum directed for prisoner's private debt, prosecutor considered fraud, but, according to prisoner, it was a temporary arrangement and subsequent repayment. No clear evidence of what became of the money for the cheque afterwards was obtainable, therefore he looked upon it that the charge of misappropriation was unsustainable. As regards the third count, though Colonel Bulkeley was on leave, he was personally responsible, as on resuming duty he should have inquired into the matter. The Judge-Advocate concluded by saying that if there were a doubt in the Court's mind, it should operate in prisoner's favour.

The Court adjourned, and on re-opening after consultation the prosecutor read the opening address for second sheet, stating that the sheet referred entirely to the band fund. The amount of three cheques in the first three charges was not advanced to the Mess fund, but improperly paid as part payment of money due to officers bills account.

Captain Gordon, examined, said that he took charge of band fund from Lieutenant Kreyer when the latter went home. The latter handed him the books, saying everything was all right. Witness not making out anything from accounts, took books to Bulkeley.

Three more witnesses having testified to several entries in several band books, the Court adjourned.

THE CYCLONE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

An enquiry is to be held to-morrow into the late accident to the s.s. Bhundara, and the loss of life occasioned thereby.

Monday evening's mail train to Bombay passed over the place lately breached on the Madras Railway, and through working of trains has been resumed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm with only small business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8½ lbs. "	6-2
40.'s Mule Twist	8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	81½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 9-16
4½ per cent. "	71 9-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	431-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor.

Mails for the Persian Gulf, (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat), close at Karachi at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 8th inst.

Mauritius mail closes Durban forenoon, Friday, 9th inst.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted Telegram sent by boat will be delayed about 3 days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 7.

10 p.m.	77·1

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	78·3

MR. B. M. MALABARI, a few days ago, sent Rs. 150 to Dr. Weir for the relief of children and infirm people amongst the distressed immigrants into Bombay.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES IN NATIVE STATES.

It is possible that the Government of Bombay may hesitate to commence active operations for relief in British territory in Gujarat, because the state of affairs there has not yet come within the famine definition given in the Famine Code for the Bombay Presidency. But there is one thing clear, and that is that the leading Native States in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Cutch have taken time by the forelock in organizing relief measures in those parts of their territories which are ascertained to have suffered by the failure of the last rains. We have already referred in general terms to the measures proposed by the Maharaja Gaekwar in Kathiawad and in the Kadi Mahal, or the northern parts of Gujarat. We now learn that a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned provisionally for the Kadi Mahal for relief purposes. Half of this amount is to be expended in the digging of wells and tanks. Directions have also been given to permit fodder from uncut meadows to be taken away by the ryots in the Mahal free of charge for the feed of animals wherever such uncut meadows are to be met with. In Cutch it appears that measures have been proposed to be taken upon a more systematic scale. From the several resolutions published under the authority of His Highness the Rao, it is plain the Durbar has shown its readiness to deal with the difficulties of the people arising from the scarcity of the last rains in Cutch in a very practical manner. The head of the Revenue Department has been directed to see that no land remains fallow which is capable of being irrigated. If cultivators are found to be in want of seed for raising irrigated crops, such seed is to be supplied to all of them free of charge from the Durbar stores. Taccavi advances are proposed to be given at the rate of 100 koris for each well capable of raising two kosas (bags) of water in all cases in which the revenue officer is assured that the advances so made will be duly repaid. A sum of 50,000 kories has been provisionally sanctioned on account of such taccavi advances, care being, of course, taken to see that the money so advanced has been laid out strictly for the purposes for which the advance was intended and made. Encouragement appears also to have been given by the Durbar to the cultivation of irrigated crops for the first time by inducing occupants of waste lands to sink wells in them by the offer of liberal terms, such, for instance, as exempting such waste lands from Durbar taxes to the extent of 8 bighas per kosa watered by the well. Further instructions provide for the exemption of duty on fodder or seeds of all kinds of grains imported by sea. Duties are also reduced by fifty per cent on the importation by sea of bajri, mung, and Sind rice. Special shops are directed to be opened in the Wagad and Bhuj districts for the sale of grains at rates far below those ruling in the bazaar. Duties on all such imported grains for the relief of the poor are abolished. The Durbar sanctions, moreover, an expenditure of two lakhs of kories (fifty thousand rupees) for making a new road from Bhimasar, a village in the Anjar district to Bhachao; also kories 1,50,000, about Rs. 33,000, for extension of the road from Bhuj—the capital of Cutch, to Mundra, a sea-port; kories 30,000 for the Bhuj Jakham road and kories 10,000 for a road to Rudramata. We have not had particulars of what is being done by the leading states of Kathiawad. We understand that Bhavnagar has adopted measures for a well-considered system of relief works. Dhrangadhra, we understand, had been somewhat behind hand in this respect, but the necessity of opening local relief works has been brought home to His Highness. The Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra should lose no time to do this, as a large number of wayfarers, who have recently poured into Ahmedabad, are mostly from his State. The Collector of Ahmedabad, we understand, complained the other day very bitterly of this unusual influx of the famished subjects of Dhrangadhra. We must also animadvert strongly on what we cannot help regarding as a reprehensible practise on the part of the Mahajans in some of the Kathiawar territory in sending away number of the poor by buttelas or country vessels to Bombay, the Mahajans undertaking to pay for their fares to our harbour from the Mahajan fund. Without wishing at all to interfere with the flow of charity in Bombay, we deem it desirable on grounds of sanitation and health, to prevent by proper means the breed of any danger-ous diseases in our city, and we cannot too strongly insist upon the expediency of taking steps to see that premium upon immigration from Native States is put a stop to.

Meanwhile, the change in the weather which we have witnessed in Bombay during the last three or four days appears to have extended in a northerly direction along our coast, and Bulsar, Naosari, and Surat have had the benefit of showers least expected in those parts. These showers if good, and spread over a large area, may do much to help the winter crops of wheat, grain, and other cereals and cotton, and to break the neck of famine. We are told that the present is particularly the time when such showers are most needed. But we must await the development of the change before we are able to measure the good that it is calculated to do.

We are requested to state that the Bhavnagar Durbar is not aware of any of its subjects having left the territory as famine refugees, and that as there are large relief works for persons who can work started throughout the territory some weeks since, and charitable relief is afforded to the helpless poor by order of the Maharaja, there is no necessity for people emigrating. It is believed that the persons who are known here as Bhavnagar refugees are professional mendicants unwilling to work, or fugitives from other parts of Kattyawar. If, however, there are any of them found to be Bhavnagar subjects arrangements will be made for their return to the territory at the expense of the Durbar on application to Mr. Framjee S. Bhownuggree, at 23, Church Gate Street.

COMMUNICATIONS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The want of piers at the Ambavni Creek, between Gorai and Borodi in Salsette, is sorely felt, as the people are put to serious inconveniences in crossing the ferry plying across that creek, and are not able to transmit the local produce, which comprises chunam, kankar, cocoanuts, onions, straw, jaolies, &c., &c., *via* the ferry. For my part, I consider the absence of piers to be a standing reproach, which should be forthwith removed. I understand that the local board will consider this subject at their next meeting, and I trust they will appoint a committee of their number to visit the place personally, so as to enable the board to have a clear conception of the matter.

A WELL-WISHER.

Nov. 7.

THE S.M.R. AND SINGARENI COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article in your issue of 4th September, 1888, it is stated that I ordered 25,000 tons of Singareni coal after visiting the field. There is some misunderstanding about this, because, although I have every hope of largely using Singareni coal on the Southern Mahratta Railways, I have only up to the present ordered, or purchased a very small quantity for trial. I shall be much obliged if you will give publicity to this letter.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. LINDSAY, COL., R. E.,
Dharwar, Nov. 5. Agent and Chief Engineer.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.—There has been a slight increase of pressure over Sind and at some stations in the west and centre of the Peninsula; elsewhere the barometer has fallen. There has been no practical change in either the wind or weather. The winds remain light and the weather more or less cloudy, except in the north-west. Rain has again fallen over greater part of the Peninsula; rather heavily in Ganjam; but elsewhere the weather is fine.

DR OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is, as everybody knows, a very benevolent gentleman, who has always been willing to favour with his autograph anybody who sent him a stamped and addressed envelope. But when the other day he received a request for the famous autograph addressed to "Miss Olive W Holmes," he thought it was time to draw the line. He thinks that people ought to be at least sure of his name before asking him for his autograph.

REJOICINGS AT LANOWLIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLIE, Nov. 6.

THE railway community at Lanowlie celebrated the local school *fete*, and the Fifth of November together, yesterday afternoon with great brilliancy and success. Mr. Wilderbore was the organizer, and his energy and resource gave a most enjoyable afternoon to the children and their parents. There was a Baby Show, a prize being offered for the healthiest, the prettiest, and the best dressed child. It so happened that none of the competitors combined all the necessary qualifications in his or her own person, one being the most plump, another the prettiest, and still another the best dressed. It would have puzzled Paris to bestow the prize in such a case, but the judge was equal to the occasion, and one of the three mothers was made supremely happy. There were sports, and a repast succeeded by fireworks, with a grand expiation suitable to the historic memories of the Fifth of November. The local community is divided into two friendly religious camps, and it was rightly deemed unadvisable to mar the general harmony by any wounding associations connected with the Gunpowder Plot. It was considerately determined not to burn Guy Fawkes, but a complete outsider. Abdul Huk was pitched upon as the scape-goat, and a presentment of that distinguished financier was placed over a big bonfire and consumed to ashes to the complete satisfaction of all Lanowlie. This way of reconciling all local feeling by selecting a victim whose incineration gives equal pleasure to both parties might be recommended to the citizens of Belfast. Instead of burning King William or the Pope both sides might select some man "who divides them the least" as a good excuse for a bonfire.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 5.

THE prize distribution ceremony of the Ratnagiri School of Industry took place on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo. It was a grand day for the school. The front of the building was decorated tastefully with gay, variegated bunting, while the foot-path from the main entrance to the school-building was clearly-lined out by the rows of nicely-arranged flowering plants on either side. The beauty and gorgeousness of the internal decorations of the school-house were strikingly marked and pleasing. The spacious hall was artistically decorated with evergreens, beautiful flowers, and also with various framed drawings specially prepared by the students. In fact, the whole appearance seemed very imposing, and every one of the large gathering was highly pleased with the neatness, taste, and orderliness, which prevailed throughout the ceremony. The Collector of the District, Mr. R. E. Candy, presided, Mr. Whitworth, the District Judge; Mr. Rand, Assistant Collector; Mr. Carmichael, Assistant Collector; Mr. Tipnis, Assistant Judge; Mr. Cumming, Assistant Survey Superintendent; Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of the Industrial School; Rao B. Phadke, President of the Local Municipality; Rao B. Sathe, Huzur Deputy Collector; Khan B. Kazi Kamruddin, District Deputy Collector; Rao B. Agyaokar, District Deputy Collector; Rao Saheb Nadkarni; Deputy Educational Inspector; Rao Saheb, Ganderia, Sub-Judge at Ratnagiri; Rao Saheb Sowche, Chairman of L. Municipality; Messrs. Athle, Kalre, Bhate, Bagwe, Kadam, and many other leading inhabitants of the town honoured the occasion with their presence. With the permission of the President, the proceedings were opened by the head-master, Mr. R. G. Joshi, who read an interesting report on the origin and development of the school, and its working during the last year. In giving the results of instruction imparted, he remarked that the most important feature of the last year was that the school was for the first time examined by Professor Scorgie, of the Poona College of Science, who had in his report to Government recorded his perfect satisfaction on its general progress, efficiency, and management. He also gave a convincing proof of the finish and excellence of the articles prepared in the school by quoting from his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present Poona Exhibition. He tendered his most cordial thanks to the worthy and honoured president, who, he said, took a very keen and active interest in the prosperity of the institution and made strenuous efforts to secure from Government the present increased grant of Rs. 7,500 for its support by his constant representations of its usefulness and requirements. He also paid a tribute of gratitude to the benevolent founders of the most useful and beneficial institution, and to the memory of the learned Judge, the late Mr. Shaw, who was looked upon with almost divine reverence by the Ratnagiri public, and whose sister had made a liberal donation of Rs. 1,050 to the school to perpetuate his spotless name. He also accorded his best thanks to all the officials and non-officials for their kind help.

Then followed a select few recitations of the boys in Marathi prose and verse, with steady and clear delivery and harmony.

Certificates of the 1st and 2nd grade art examinations, and prizes in books, tools, instruments, and in cash were given to the successful students by the president, who made a very eloquent and impressive speech, eulogising the superintendent of the school, Mr. Lewis; the head-master, Mr. R. G. Joshi; and his hard-working staff for their steady zeal and earnestness in performing their respective duties.

Pan-supari, attar, and *gulab*, &c., were then distributed, and the gathering dispersed.

THE "BRINDISI SPECIAL."

THE following letter has been addressed by passengers of the mail of the 22nd September to the editor of the *Times* with reference to the train service across the Continent:—

Sir,—As a good many people will be going out to India this winter, it is as well that they should know what to expect if they travel by the special train which carries the mails to Brindisi.

A Pullman car, carrying 22 passengers, runs from Calais to Brindisi. It leaves Calais about 1 a.m. on Saturday and arrives at Brindisi about the same hour on Monday. There is no halt long enough to allow of washing and dressing out of the car. Practically all meals are served in the car, which is a great convenience. The arrangements for sleeping and food are good enough. Those for washing and dressing are simply disgraceful. Some sort of privacy is provided for ladies at one end of the car, but men have to wash in the pantry, in company of the two conductors, and can only wash there when the accommodation provided is not wanted for cleaning the dishes. Anything more nasty can hardly be imagined. If the company cannot afford to run a separate dining car, it should at least provide a proper lavatory for men, separate from the pantry. This could be done by carrying 18 instead of 22 passengers. Considering that each passenger pays £4 10s. for the use of the car, in addition to first-class fare, it is no too much to ask that the ordinary requirements of civilized men should be considered. Till this is done passengers to Brindisi would be well advised if they sacrificed a few hours in England and travelled by the ordinary trains instead of by the special. Leaving London at 8 p.m. on Thursday, long rests can be taken at Paris and at Turin, and Brindisi can still be reached at 10-45 on Sunday night, or more than two hours ahead of the special. This is of itself a great convenience, as it enables passengers to get comfortably settled on board before the mail arrives. Omitting the rest at Paris, the same thing can be done by starting at 11 a.m. on Friday. There is also an alternative route by the St. Gothard, travellers by which can leave London on a Friday morning, can rest at Milan, and can join the Brindisi special, to which one first-class carriage is there attached, at Bologna.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHARTERING FORWARD IN BOMBAY.

THE last number received of *Fairplay*, one of the organs of the shipping interest, contains the following:—

Private advices from Bombay throw a remarkable light upon the energetic steps which are being taken by a number of shipowners to depress freights. It would not at first be supposed that shipowners, after the experience of the past, would commit themselves blindfold to an arrangement which prohibits any possibility of their benefiting by the present or any immediate demand for tonnage. Such, however, appears to be the case. A correspondent has forwarded us a list of fixtures made by one firm alone since the beginning of August and up to the last advices. This list comprises, in round numbers, about 120,000 tons of steam shipping. The charterers of the present time are not able to indicate the names of the vessels in the case of many of the engagements they have made; they are trusting Providence, and it is quite possible that in this instance Providence may play them a trick. There are a few reasons why this should be so, which we will presently indicate. The following is the list as forwarded to us from Bombay:—

Steamer.	Loading.	Destination.	Rate of Freight.
Europa, 3,300	Sept	Amsterdam	19s. 3d.
Cuba, 3,200	Sept-Oct	Dunkirk	20s. 6d.—20s.
Lycia, 4,500	Oct-Nov	Liverpool	from 20s. 9d. up.
China, 3,200	Nov	Dunkirk	21s. 9d.
One steamer, 3,500	April	Antwerp	21s.
Do. 3,500	May	Antwerp	21s.
Do. 3,500	May	Dunkirk	21s. 3d.
Knight Companion	Sept	Antwerp	18s. 9d.
Knight of St. John	Oct	Pickel ports	20s.
Do.	Jan	Do.	20s.
Knight Errant	Nov	Hull	20s. 6d.
Do.	Feb	Pickel ports	21s.
Knight of St. George	Nov	Do.	21s.
Do.	Feb	Do.	21s.
Asama	Late Sept.	Marseilles	18s.
Amana	Late Oct.	Marseilles. Liverpool.	21s. 3d.
Akaba	Dec-Jan	Antwerp	Berthed 22s. afterwards booked 22s. now quoting lower.
Indrani	Oct	Havre	22s. 6d.
2 Steamers	Jan	Marseilles	18s., 18s. 6d. and 20s.
1 do. (Owned by a Liverpool firm in the Bombay Trade.)	Feb	Do.	18s. and 18s. 6d.
1 do.	March	Do.	18s. and 18s. 6d.
1 do.	April	Do.	20s. 6d.
2 do.	May	Do.	20s. 6d.
2 do.	June	Favorite ports	21s.
1 do.	May	Do.	21s.

Now in regard to this we should like to ask, and a great many people would be glad of an answer, whether the firms engaged in thus recklessly discounting the future are in any way connected with, or have any joint interest in the alleged native freight ring which exists in Bombay, and which has for years been the curse of the Bombay trade? The operations of this remarkable body have been set forth at full length in previous numbers of *Fairplay*. It is well known that this ring has suffered severely during the past season; it is natural to suppose that it will be anxious to recoup its losses in the coming season at the exposes of the English shipowner. What is not so easy to understand is the fact that English shipowners should be leading themselves to a line of conduct perfectly natural on the part of the freight speculators, but apparently suicidal on the part of the shipowners. It will be observed that the above list comprises only vessels which are regularly engaged in the Bombay trade; they are not liners, neither are they "tramps;" therefore in forming an opinion of the effects likely to be produced on the freight market by these engagements we must not lose sight of the fact that the tonnage of the liners has still to be accounted for, while the appearance of the inevitable tramp must and will produce its accustomed effect on the rates of the port. As a specimen of the wisdom with which some of these charters have been made it is sufficient to say that within the last few days freight has been fixed by steamer from Bombay for the current month at 27s. 6d. per ton, to London direct; whereas the rate in the list we refer to is, for October loading and equivalent employment, about 20s. Our readers will be able to judge for themselves from the table of the general reduction in freights, which these excellent shipowners are attempting to effect. Another feature of the present movement, also to be noted, is indicative of the spirit which is animating speculators on Indian ports. For the last few years, owing to the elastic cheapness of tonnage, shippers of cereals have never traded without including the buying, freight, and selling, in one process. Things are now changed, and it is an open secret that firms in the Indian trade, who have most closely adhered to this practice in the immediate past, have saddled themselves with a large quantity of produce to be shipped, on calculations which do not include freight—that material item having yet to be secured. We give this hint for the benefit of owners who may not be in a hurry to fix their vessels in the face of a possibility that the merchants' contracts may compel them sooner or later to agree to the shipowners' arm of freight.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS: A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meetings that have been held in the different Municipal wards with a view to select proper candidates for election at the next Municipal elections indicate the first struggles of the inhabitants of this city in making local self-government that powerful instrument for political education which was intended by the large-hearted Viceroy who extended to the whole of India the benefits of that noble franchise. Dr. Blaney rightly congratulated the ratepayers of the Girgaum Ward on the inauguration of the first meeting, not only in this city but the whole of India, in favour of true representative government. It is to be regretted, however, that this successful inauguration should have been followed by meetings in other wards, the proceedings in which cannot be said to have been characterised by that strict regard for the interests of all the ratepayers concerned and that absence of personal jealousies which are absolutely necessary for the successful working of the scheme of local self-government. A protest has already appeared in your paper with regard to the exclusive manner in which the rate-payers of the Fort Ward have proceeded to their meeting. I feel it my duty emphatically to protest against the fashion in which the resolutions proposed at the meeting of ratepayers for the Bhuleshwar Ward were passed. I think I am justified in asking on what principle are outsiders, i.e., those who are not the ratepayers of that ward, entitled to vote at such a meeting? It is also fair to ask what right such persons have to be on the Committee? If outsiders have voted at the meeting and are allowed to be on the Committee, what pretence is there for saying that the Committee in any sense represents the real feelings and wishes of the ratepayers of the Bhuleshwar ward. Those who are really not interested in that ward ought to have no voice at all in the selection of candidates. Even a superficial examination of the list of the members of the Committee that has appeared in the dailies, also shows that the names of many very distinguished people have been omitted. In the face of such inconceivable omissions it is impossible to ascertain the principle that has been followed in constituting the Committee, and so long as it cannot be called a representative body those ratepayers—and there are a good many of them—who feel dissatisfied with the constitution of the meeting or the Committee appointed, will be quite justified in not listening at all to the advice of such a body. Dr. Blaney and Mr. Sadasiva Bhrishna are reported to have urged that unity at the forthcoming elections would be the strength of the ratepayers; but it seems to me that the significant unity with which certain well known names have been omitted is calculated to be the means of causing a wide breach among the ratepayers, which they seemed so anxious to avoid. If the interests of local self-government cannot be promoted by persons who succeed in securing votes by private and interested canvassing, they are also not likely to be advanced by this disinterested mode, no matter what publicity it may have carried, of silently passing over eminent people whose claims to be on the Committee are decidedly superior to those of the majority of the present members who will elect by ballot representatives for the ward at the ensuing Municipal elections.

Nov. 7. AN INDIGNANT VOTER.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refreshment to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were present, besides the Chairman, Dr. Waters, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Khote, C. I. E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and Muncherji Nowroji Banaji.

FAMINE-STRICKEN IMMIGRANTS IN BOMBAY.

The following letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the chairman was submitted to the meeting:—"Sir,—On account of the influx of persons in Bombay from districts where there is scarcity, it may become necessary, as in 1877, to establish a relief camp, where persons unable to support themselves may be cared for. To enable me to make such preparations as may be desirable, I have the honour to ask that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction a sum of Rs. 5,000, to be expended as may be found necessary."

Dr. Weir, it may be mentioned, has made arrangements for housing immigrants in cattle-sheds near the Byculla bridge, and is distributing food among the poor, out of a sum of Rs. 150, sent by Mr. B. M. Malabari to the Municipal Commissioner for their relief. Dr. Weir has also been taking a census of the immigrants, at the request of the Commissioner.

The Acting Commissioner said that the public-spirited citizens of Bombay were likely to provide food to the poverty-stricken people coming here, and that the Municipality might confine itself to providing shelter and a halalcore service for them.

Dr. Cowasji thought the best course for the Municipality at present would be to do nothing, as there was still remaining a balance in hand out of former relief funds started in Bombay, and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 had already been subscribed at the meeting held on Tuesday evening. He had no objection to the small-pox hospital at Grant Road being temporarily utilized for the purpose of housing the poor immigrants, or to matting sheds being put up, as advised by the Health Officer. But they would not cost Rs. 5,000.

The chairman suggested that if hereafter they received subscriptions from any citizen, they should hand over the money to the relief committee.

Mr. Javerilal said he should like to know whether the Commissioner had heard anything from Government in reply to a letter addressed by him to them. He also asked if the authorities in the district and the Political Agents in Kattyawar had taken measures to prevent people coming into this city.

The Acting Commissioner said he had not as yet heard from Government.

The chairman said Mr. Sheppard, the Revenue Commissioner, was present at Tuesday's meeting, and he had said that Government had been collecting all information possible.

Mr. Javerilal said he believed Mr. Sheppard had said that the immigrants who came to Bombay were not from the British districts, but were mostly from Native States.

The chairman said he had also seen it reported in the papers that among the men who had come to Bombay were many who generally came here about this time of the year; they seemed to have no desire to work, and Mr. Kabraji had mentioned at the meeting that some of these people had been offered work, but they had refused it.

Dr. Cowasji: Begging and indiscriminate almsgiving ought not to be encouraged by us.

Col Merewether: I think we must send them back to the place from whence they came.

Dr. Waters said it would be rather difficult for Government to interfere, as most of the people had come from Native States.

The chairman said it appeared that the enlightened State of Bhownagar had started relief for those who were in distress.

Mr. Javerilal believed that many of the rulers of Native States had already taken steps to organize relief of their own motion.

The Acting Commissioner thought a very small proportion of the Rs. 5,000, that had been asked for, would be required.

Mr. Banajee proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction Rs. 2,500. The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Javerilal was carried unanimously.

THE BUDGET.

After disposing of the items on the agenda paper the chairman asked the members to proceed with the consideration of the New Budget for the year 1889-90, when Colonel Merewether pointed out that, according to section 126 of the new Act, they could not discuss it, until after the 10th November.

The consideration of the budget was accordingly postponed.

The Committee then adjourned.

CONGRESS MEETING AT KAIRA.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of Thasra, in the Kaira district, was convened on Sunday, the 21st Oct., 1888, when Mr. Amritlal Maneklal, a Desai and a leading member of the community, occupied the chair. The meeting was largely attended, nearly all the educated male members of the town being present. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1). That the inhabitants of Thasra unanimously elected Mr. Chunilal Lallobhai Parekh to represent them at the next National Congress, to be held at Allahabad, this year. (2). That the Thasra people are entirely in sympathy with the aims and objects of the National Congress, and that they have full and entire confidence in the means the National Congress may adopt for executing those aims.

Before these resolutions were passed, Mr. Chunilal Lallobhai explained the aims of the Congress, impressing upon the audience the necessity of joining hands in measures of a patriotic character, and dwelling upon the following points in the course of his remarks. He began, by stating, that the chief object of the Congress was to get the right of having a voice in the administration by having a large element of the Legislative Councils formed of elected members. He based the foundation of this right on the just and equitable principles of "No taxation without representation," on which, he said, the evolution of the glorious British constitution of the present day depended. The cause of justice, he said, demands that the tax-payers should have a vote, should have a hearing before they are taxed. The second point was the admission of natives into higher appointments. This demand he based on the Royal Charter granted in 1857, which might be said to be the Magna Charta of British India. The third point treated of was the Arms Act. The speaker showed that it was incumbent upon Government to grant greater liberties with regard to possession of arms, especially to the agriculturists. The policy of Government ought to be trusting, not distrustful. Mutual good feelings was the soundest index of strength of the reigning power. As to the opening of the army to natives of India, the speaker said that with Russia always on the alert for an opportunity to attack India, it was necessary to restore the fighting capacity of the natives which, of late years, had for want of opportunity and confidence, gone to a very low ebb. The hardihood and excellent martial spirit of several military tribes of India were pointed out to the audience. Mr. Chunilal remarked that that spirit is now fast dying away. All such tribes have now adopted agricultural pursuits, and have lost all their ancient spirit. For the safety and unity of the British realm, it was needful that such tribes should be restored their former prowess by a regular military training. He also spoke regarding the enrolment of natives as volunteers. Athletic s

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Commission resumed their sitting at 11 a. m. on Tuesday.

The President.—With regard to the hundis, the interpreter has made a translation which will be put in. If either side wishes to see these translations, they can do so. Balwant Narayen Dabir, having been recalled, was questioned by Mr. Crosthwaite.

You say you signed the account in Manek Ratiram's book, you signed the first in Marathi. Why was that?—I wished the sowcar to understand it.

Then, why did you sign afterwards in English?—I usually sign in English.

Narayen Shamrao Satbhai, Dabir's father-in-law, was the next witness. He deposed to the interviews he says he had with Hanmantrao, in order to settle terms with him for the purchase of a mamlat for Dabir. Here is the witness's evidence as to what transpired at one of those interviews:—

I said that I was ready to pay Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500, but Hanmantrao replied that the business could not be done for so small an amount. He asked me if I would increase the offer. I said I would consider the matter and see him again. I then left with Jowarkar. About two or three days afterwards I and Jowarkar again went to Hanmantrao's house, and again saw him. After we went there we told Hanmantrao we were willing to pay him up to Rs. 2,000. He said that there had already been an offer of Rs. 2,000, and he, therefore, could not accept our offer. We should increase the amount if we wanted the business done. I said that if the business could not be done for Rs. 2,000, I would pay Rs. 3000, but somehow or other it must be done. He then agreed to take Rs. 3,000, and we returned home, informing Hanmantrao that I would let Dabir know about it. I therefore informed Dabir by letter, and received Rs. 3,500 in instalments fromhim. Having given the details regarding the receipt of this amount, witness said:—After Dabir came I took him to Hanmantrao's house, and we saw Hanmantrao. I introduced Dabir to Hanmantrao by pointing to him and saying "This is Dabir"; Hanmantrao asked me if the money was ready, and I said "Yes." Hanmantrao then said, "Bring the money to-morrow, and then I will take him to the Sahib. Some conversation in English took place between Hanmantrao and Dabir, which I did not understand. The conversation I have repeated is all I know. I then left with Dabir, telling Hanmantrao I would send Dabir with the money. I went and saw Jowarkar and informed him of what had happened at Hanmantrao's, and asked him to come to my house the next morning to accompany Dabir with the money to Hanmantrao's. The next morning at about 7 or 8 Jowarkar came to my house. I handed over to Dabir and Jowarkar notes of 1,600 Rs. and 1,400 Rs. in cash. After this Dabir and Jowarkar left with the money. I saw Dabir after he returned alone about 12 o'clock, and in the course of conversation asked why he was so late. Dabir then told me he had gone with Hanmantrao to the Sahib's bungalow, where he was detained for some time. No name was mentioned. Dabir on this visit stopped with me for 5 or 6 days. After he left I visited Hanmantrao again once or twice to ask him when Dabir's business would be done. Dabir again came to Poona in the month of December, and again stayed with me. He came to be married, and was married then. During that visit Dabir left my house on one occasion saying that he was going to see Hanmantrao, and he afterwards told me he had failed to see him. That was the only time on which he told me he was going to see Hanmantrao.

Cross examined by Mr. Inverarity:

Dabir stopped with you during his visit to Poona in August last?—Yes.

You knew he had been sent for by Government?—No.

Did he not tell you?—Yes, when he was at my house he told me.

You knew at that time different people were suspected by Government?—Yes.

Did you and Dabir talk about the matter?—Yes, I had some conversation with Dabir, and remarked to him that he must have been sent for about the money paid by him.

Do you get a pension from Government?—Yes.

Were you afraid of losing that pension if you came under suspicion in this matter?—No.

Did Mr. Ommanney send you a message by Dabir that no harm would come to you if you made a statement?—Dabir came and told me Mr. Ommanney wanted me, and that if I spoke the truth, I need not be afraid of anything.

Did Mr. Ommanney repeat the assurance when you went to him?—No.

Did you and Jowarkar go together?—Yes.

Dabir told us that the letter he received from you asked for Rs. 3,000 or 3,500?—Yes, I said so.

You wrote that letter after you had settled with Hanmantrao for Rs. 3,000?—Yes.

Why then did you mention Rs. 3,500? It was not necessary, but it was a rough way of stating it in writing.

When Dabir came in August did he ask you had put Rs. 3,500 in your letter when only Rs. 3,000 was wanted?—Yes.

What did you say?—I told him it was true I had received Rs. 500 more than required, which might be used for his marriage, or he might take it away with him.

Then you knew in August when he came that he wished to marry again?—No.

When did you first know that?—When some girls were brought to my house to be shown a day or two after he came to me.

Were these girls brought before or after he had asked you about the Rs. 3,500?—Afterwards.

Then at the time you told him the Rs. 500 could be used for his marriage, did you know he wanted to marry again?—I knew that for certain, as he had become a widower at a very young age.

But he had not written or spoken to you on the subject?—No.

I suppose Dabir wrote to you after his wife's death and before he came to Poona?—I do not remember.

At all events, you do not produce any letter from Dabir in that interval?—No.

Had you the management for Dabir's second marriage?—Yes, I managed the whole thing.

Dabir was married he tells us to a girl of 12 or 13. Is it not a fact that the father of a girl of that age will not give her to a widower without a handsome dowry?—That is not the general practice, and was not so in the present case. The girl's father is usually anxious to secure her marriage into a good and wealthy family, and under those circumstances will not require a large dowry.

Is it as easy for a widower to get a young bride as for one who has never been married?—It is not so easy as a rule, but in this case there was no difficulty.

What were the expenses of Dabir's second marriage?—They may have been Rs 700 or Rs 800.

Was that spent through you?—No. His relatives were present at the marriage, and it was, therefore, not spent through me.

At the interviews between Jowarkar, yourself and Hanmantrao, was any one else ever present?—No. I used to see some of the house inmates.

Or at the interview you and Dabir had with Hanmantrao?—I do not remember.

Or when you saw Hanmantrao subsequently?—I do not remember.

When Dabir proposed this wicked thing to you, did you try to dissuade him from doing so?—No, I did not.

Mention a single instance in which you know this to have been done?—Bewaras Kacheshwar had paid for his transfer from Peint. He saw me and told me himself in June, 1887, but I do not know the date.

Who was present when he told you?—There was no one present.

To whom did he say he had paid money?—He said he had arranged to pay the money.

Was this man a friend of yours?—Yes.

How long was this before you received Dabir's letter?—I do not quite remember how long.

And he told you in June that he had been transferred from Peint?—No; he told me that he had come here to have his transfer to Peint cancelled; that he had seen the Sahib, and he had promised to cancel the transfer.

Did you ever mention that to anyone before to-day?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham:

With regard to Dabir. Had he any children alive?—No.

Is it more difficult to get a girl for a young widower without children than for an unmarried man?—I have had no experience and cannot say. (Laughter).

What became of the ornaments of the first marriage?—They were given to the second wife, and a few other ornaments were also newly made for her.

What were you going to say about Dabir's second marriage before he came to Poona?—After Dabir's wife died and before he came to Poona four or five persons came to me to open negotiations with regard to their girls.

Is Dabir's the only case in which, in June 1887, you heard of money being paid to secure appointments?—I do not remember any other.

Mr. Crosthwaite: How much was spent on the marriage of your daughter?—I have no idea; the arrangements were in the hands of my cousin.

Do you know the value of the ornaments given to your daughter?—I do not remember.

Ramchandar Gopal Jowarkar, formerly a karkoon in the Commissioner's office, C. D., and now a Government pensioner, generally corroborated the evidence given by Dabir and Satbhai about their interviews with Hanmantrao.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:

You were 55 last January, and your time was extended for a year?—Yes.

But in February Mr. Crawford compelled you to retire?—Yes

You thus lost the extended year of service?—Yes.

You made a statement to Mr. Ommanney, I suppose?—Not before Mr. Ommanney, but before some other officer.

Before you did so, Dabir told you to state the truth and no harm would be done to you?—Yes

Was that statement repeated by the officer who took your statement?—Yes.

Immediately after making your statement you petitioned Government to be reinstated?—I am not sure whether it was immediately after making my statement.

Was it in August at all events?—Yes.

I suppose you thought that because you had made a statement you were entitled to some reward?—No, I did not think that.

You have not been deprived of your pension?—No.

And you hope to be re-employed?—Perhaps, if the Government is pleased to reinstate me.

Have you received a reply to your petition?—Not yet.

At the time when you took this money and had these conversations, you were actually a karkoon in in the office of the Commissioner, C. D.?—Yes.

Did Hanmantrao ask you to keep it secret?—I do not remember.

Did you get any money from Dabir for helping him?—No. I did it from friendship.

Did Hanmantrao give you any money for arranging the matter or keeping it secret?—No.

Had you mentioned this matter before you made your statement?—Yes, to Mr. Pense a fortnight or a month after the rupees were paid.

Then Mr. Pense knew a fortnight or a month after August, 1887, that Dabir had paid money for his appointment?—Yes, or it may have been two months.

Was Pense paid any money for keeping it quiet?—I don't know.

I suppose you did not wish to injure Dabir, he being a friend of yours?—No.

Then you would not tell anyone unless you thought him a safe person?—No, I should not have told.

What reason was there for your going with Dabir to Hanmantrao with the money?—Dabir was my friend and I also knew Hanmantrao. There was no other reason.

When the Rs. 3,000 were given to Hanmantrao, what did he do with them?—He did nothing. The bags were lying on the ground as first placed by us. He told Dabir to wait while he had his meal, and he would then take him to the Sahib's bungalow.

What did he do with the notes?—He returned them to Dabir and told him to keep them.

Were people present in the room when the money was paid to Hanmantrao?—I have already said that people were present, but I do not know who they were.

Did either you or Sathbhai, or Hanmantrao object to their presence during the payment of the money?—No.

Did you know who the people were?—No.

Did you carry the bag of rupees through the streets?—Yes.

In broad day light?—Yes, at about 8 a. m.

Was your brother a mamlatdar, who was forced to retire by Mr Crawford?—His time was up and he retired.

Did he apply for an extension of one year?—No.

Was he recommended by the Collector for an extension?—I do not know.

Are you joined to your brother Trimbak?—Yes.

Do you stand there, Sir, and say that you do not know up to now whether your brother was desirous of getting an extension?—I know that an extension was refused; but am sure my brother did not apply for it.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham:

I understand you have had no answer to your petition?—I have received no reply; but Mr. Moore has told me verbally that if I returned my pension money, and agreed not to count the 9 or 10 months I have already been on pension, I should get employment from Government again.

And you have not done so?—No.

Manek Ratiram stated: I am 50 years of age and an Agarwala by caste. I am a sowcar and live at Chopda. I know Bulwant Narayen Dabir and have known him for about three years since he came to Chopda as Aval karkoon. I on each occasion took Dabir's signature on receipt stamp, that being my usual practice, as my book shows. I find the entries of the three sums paid by me to Bulwant Narayen Dabir, viz., Rs. 700, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 1,500.

There was a verbal agreement about interest at 12 annas per cent per month, but no interest has been calculated in my book. It is not my custom to show the interest in my books for persons who sign the book in that way. The interest is generally made yearly at the time of Dewali, when the customers come to my shop to make their accounts, but there is no particular rule in cases like this. Bulwant Narayan Dabir has not yet come to make up his account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:

When you lend large sums like these, do you not take bonds on stamped paper?—Not from those I trust: but I do so from doubtful persons or rogues.

Have you lent money to Dabir before?—Yes.

Large sums?—No, perhaps Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 at the most.

Was no date for repayment of these larger sums mentioned?—He promised to repay me within a year or 14 year.

You took no security?—No, I knew Dabir belonged to a respectable family.

Why was not the rate of interest entered in the book?—It is not my custom; and I believe there might be some difficulty if the books had to be produced in court.

The President: Yes, he might be required to affix stamps. I have heard the same reason given under similar circumstances up-country.

The Court then rose.

MADRAS.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 27th October was 256 against 236 and 238 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 46 deaths from cholera, against 39 and 41 in the two preceding weeks; the number is greater than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week; the mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 7 and 18, respectively, against 68 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·8 per mille per annum, against 28·0, the mean of the last five years.

Disturbances at the American High School.—Something similar to the Madras Christian College affray is reported, by a correspondent to the *Madura Mail*, to have occurred in the Madura American Mission High School. The High School, it appears, was transferred to a rented building on the 26th ultimo, and with the transfer began a misunderstanding between the school authorities and the pupils. It having been resolved to open and close the school with prayers, the teachers were directed to assemble the pupils in the school hall and remain standing during prayer time. The teachers obeyed, but the pupils declined. The Head Master, Mr. S. V. Thomas, then reported the matter to the Manager, the Rev. Mr. Jones, who tried, with a Hindu Assistant, to persuade the pupils, but failed in making any impression on the refractory lads. It was then arranged to issue a notice to the boys that, unless they returned and signed a declaration that they would obey the laws and regulations of the school, and attend all the regular exercises, including public prayers, they would be expelled. The boys did not appear, save a few, at the fixed time, and the time was then extended, but with no better results. I was then resolved to admit into school only such pupils as had signed the declaration or were prepared to sign it. The result was that most of those who had signed the document on the previous day stayed away. "The same evening," says the corresponent, "the school was closed for the Depavali festival, and is to resume its work to-day." Another circular has been issued to the effect that the period within which the declaration should be signed has been extended to that time,—and there the matter stands. A representation by telegram, it is added, has been made by the parents to the Director of Public Instruction!

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS, ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots on incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest preserves of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; is also sold in a golden colour. Ask chemist, for ROWLAND' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

MEMOIRS OF A DISAPPOINTED POLITICIAN.

The "Memoirs of the Count de Falloux," which have just been published, are full of interest of a somewhat melancholy kind. They are a record of dead and gone hopes, a story of ambitions destined never to be realized. The long struggle of the French Royalists against destiny is told with great amptitude of detail; for the Count de Falloux was for a generation one of the most devoted adherents of the Count de Chambord, whose weakness he recognized and deplored. Born an Angevin, M. de Falloux was surrounded from his cradle by Royalist sympathies, and the position of his family was such that at a very early age he was brought into contact with some of the foremost men of two generations ago. Balzac and Chateaubriand were among his earliest acquaintances; and the latter he accompanied in his carriage upon his triumphal progress through the streets of Paris after his acquital. Of Balzac he tells an amusing little anecdote:—

One evening the Vicomtesse de Noailles thought that she would show him off by asking him to improvise a story. Every one present hastened to form a silent circle around him; he declined, but no one believed in his modesty, and every one persisted in the request. At last he opened his lips and commenced by describing a desert island, which at the same time he suddenly peopled with a crowd of inhabitants. The listeners exchanged smiles, and noticing this, he began to laugh good-humouredly and stopped short, the attempt being never recommenced.

NOT VERY MODEST.

Coming to London in 1835, M. de Falloux was introduced to the Duke of Wellington, whom he somewhat unaccountably describes as "not very modest." He pictures the great Duke "with an enormous head surmounting a small frail body, and an inordinately long nose almost meeting his prominent chin." The memoir writer was much offended by the bad taste (as he deemed it) which led the Duke to place "a very fine bust of Napoleon as a holocaust at the foot of his staircase." The youthful Legitimist lodged at Grillon's Hotel, in Albemarle street. Young Persigny, who was destined to play so prominent a part under the Second Empire, was staying there at the same time. An unexpected letter called him away in haste, and De Falloux, whose politics were so different, lent him money to pay his hotel-bill and to pursue his journey. In gratitude for the timely service, Persigny confided to him that the letter he had received summoned him to meet Prince Louis Napoleon in Switzerland, and pressed him to join the forces already at work in behalf of that Empire which was sure to come some day. But De Falloux resisted all entreaties; whereupon his friend took leave of him with the prophetic words: "Your eyes will be opened. Prince Napoleon will reign and you will form part of his first Ministry." All of this, strange to say, came literally to pass; for in December, 1848, the Prince President took the oath to the Constitution, and M. de Falloux, without the least sacrifice of the principle, was gazetted as his Minister of Public Instruction. At the outset there seems to have been a good deal of awkwardness in the Council of Ministers.

The relations between Prince Louis Bonaparte and his Ministry were at first very embarrassed and sometimes rather ludicrous. With the exception of M. Odilon Barrot (the President of the Council), the Prince had little previous acquaintance with any of us. One might even add that, outside the Napoleonic group in the midst of which he habitually lived, he had never been familiar with any one. He had now to become acquainted with the whole of France. Under these circumstances he left himself exposed to every kind of slight, and his foreign accent which the *Charivari* was always taking off, added to his embarrassment. It was easy to detect his ignorance of men and things, an ignorance one would never have expected to find in a pretender who had always aspired to govern them. He was well versed in the exact sciences and knew much that many others did not know; but, on the other hand, he had very little of that general knowledge which most people have at their fingers' ends. He had scarcely any correct notion of literature or art.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The personal relations of the President and the Count de Falloux were almost affectionate. Naturally, however, there was a good deal of reserve, by reason of the Minister's notorious royalism. He was in the habit of speaking his mind quite plainly to his Highness.

He never alluded before me to any Napoleonic ambition or hope. He even one day said to me: "Show me the House of Bourbon reunited, and you will then find me quite ready to take up my hat and stick." Some of my colleagues in the Ministry were very assiduous in their attentions to the members of the Bonaparte family; I dispensed with all this, and the President never showed me any ill-will on this account. It is told that King Jerome said one day to his nephew, after a storm of reproaches—"You have nothing of the Emperor about you!" and that the President answered bitterly: "You are mistaken, my dear uncle, I have his family!" I cannot assert that these words were ever spoken, but I can assert that they were thought. During the first few days after the 10th of December, the President mentioned his uncle to me with visible embarrassment: "He is needy.., he said to us, ', and I have no means of relieving his painful position except by conferring some lucrative post upon him. But I own that this will not be easy," M. Lacrosse, the most zealous among us in such matters, proposed the government of the Invalidies. The Emperor's tomb, guarded by the last of his surviving brothers, inflamed M. Odilon Barrot's imagination, and the President displayed real gratitude, like a man relieved from great importunity.

NAPOLEON, A MONSTER.

The President saw very clearly through Prince Napoleon. When he was made Ambassador to Spain that strange personage at once placed himself in opposition to Queen Isabella and the whole Spanish Government. "My cousin is a monster" was Prince Louis Napoleon's cold and passionless comment upon his action.

Count de Falloux has much to say about the speeches and peripatetics of the Prince President when the *Coup d'Etat* was preparing. His speeches were very similar to the utterances with which General Boulanger has familiarized us of late; and then, as now, the cry was "Revision!" But it should not be forgotten that the circumstances of 1851 were very different from those of 1888. The revision of the Constitution, as the Count de Falloux observes, was "almost universally solicited." It was "an imperious and closely impending question upon which the General Councils at one end of the scale and the populations, with petitions in hand, at the other, were entering with ardour." The *Coup d'Etat* took place, and the Count was among the prisoners, but was speedily released. In narrating how the President's arbitrary seizure of power was sanctioned by the people, Count de Falloux points a moral which, despite that it is so obvious, is always conveniently forgotten by doctrinaire advocates of universal suffrage. He epigrammatically remarks that a people is not composed of so many millions of Pascals and Montesquieus, "but is a mass of secondary prejudices and permanent interest."

THE ENGLISH UNDER-SECRETARY.

During the Empire M. de Falloux lived a very retired life at his chateau of Bourg d'Ire, busying himself with farming and with his duties as an Academician. Once upon a time during this period of retirement Mr. Monsell, who is now better known as Lord Emly, made his way to Bourg d'Ire. Here is the Count's picture of the then Under-Secretary for War:—

Like all British subjects, Mr. Monsell was a conscientious traveller. After breakfast he was handed a little map sketched out by M. Cochin, showing the places of interest for some miles around. He rode away upon horse-back and only returned for dinner. In the evening M. de Montalembert read an article by Pere Lacordaire in the *Correspondant*. At the end of a few pages, Mr Monsell bowed his head and went off to sleep, and soon after he fairly snored. M. de Montalembert stopped and exclaimed, "Monsell's sleeping may be excused, but snoring is going too far?" Mr. Monsell roused himself with a start and answered with a coolness more English than Irish, "But, my dear sir, this is an hour when Parliament is sitting?" This was our most agreeable recollection of Mr. Monsell and whenever one of us noded off at a reading, we would remark good-naturedly, "Parliament is sitting?"

THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.

In *Blackwood* for October there is an article by Mr. T. E. Kebbel upon "The English Peasantry." The writer begins by showing how vastly the lot of the agricultural labourer has improved of late years. He thinks it is necessary to caution the reader once more against the common error of confounding wages with income, and of supposing that when the labourer has received his allotted number of shillings on Saturday night he has nothing more to depend on. His wages on an average do not represent more than three-quarters of his income. By wages are meant the weekly money which the labourer receives every Saturday night. By perquisites are meant: 1. The difference between the rent which he pays for his cottage and the rent which it is really worth; 2. Harvest-money; 3. Beer; 4. Fagots; 5. Driving coals; 6. Bacon; 7. Potatoes; and there may be more, according to the different customs of different counties. Mr. Kebbel further writes as follows:—

THE LABOURER'S INCOME.

Wages, perquisites, and agricultural customs differ so greatly in various parts of England, that a resident in the north, acquainted only with the system prevailing in his own country, would very likely be inclined at first sight to dispute the accuracy of figures relating to the south and south-west. But it appears, on the whole, that the total yearly income of an ordinary English day-labourer, including both wages and perquisites of every kind, ranges from about £50 a year in Northumberland to a little over £30 in Wiltshire and other south-western counties. This gives an average of £40 a year. But it is only the exceptionally low wages paid in a few counties which pulls down the average even so low as this. In the eastern, midland, northern, and south-eastern counties, it is commoner to find the sum-total rising to £43 and £44 than sinking to £37 or £38. Shepherds, waggoners, and stockmen are paid at a higher rate, and their wages average about £50 a year. Before the Education Act of 1870 came into general operation, and when it was more usual for women to work in the fields than it is now, the earnings of the labourer's wife and family made a considerable addition to his yearly income. Where women are employed now they earn from 4s. to 6s. a week at ordinary times and from 10s. to 12s. in harvest. From juvenile labour, as boys can usually get to work by the time they are twelve or thirteen, I calculate the average addition to the cottage income to be about £18 a year. Throw in an average of £2 a year for the women, which is certainly much below the mark, and that gives a total average of £60 as the annual income of an able-bodied English peasant, with the help of his wife and children. Under the head of perquisites I include cottages and gardens, let to the labourer considerably below their real value. But I have not included the value of his garden produce, nor yet whatever profit he may make from his allotment, both of which must therefore be added to the above total. The net profit on an allotment of one rood is usually calculated at about £5 a year.

HIS EXPENDITURE.

Such being his income, we have next to consider what he can buy with it; and this much seems to be certain at any rate, that he can buy more with it now than he could have done at almost any time within the present century. Ordinary commodities—bread, mutton, bacon, cheese; butter, tea and sugar, boots, shoes, and coats—are all from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than they were eighteen years ago, while wages are just about the same. The village labourer now is a wholly different man from what he was in the last generation. He wears different clothes, eats different food, lives in a different house, and works in a different manner. He wears broadcloth on Sundays, and sometimes at his work too. The old smock-frock is entirely discarded, except by a few village patriarchs, who cling to it just as gentlemen here and there clung to their pigtails in the reign of George IV. That decent garb will soon become a thing of the past, equally with the more picturesque velveteen coat, corduroy kneebreeches, well-fitting gray worsted stockings, and neat well-greased boots, which formed the Sunday attire of the younger peasantry thirty years ago. They must all now have their black coats to their backs, and badly made trousers on their legs, and badly polished boots on their feet; the consequence being that they do not look a quarter so much like gentlemen as they did in their old costume; and are all the poorer for looking all the more vulgar. The average day-labourer in regular work now eats butcher's meat four times a week. He will have broiled ham for breakfast; and at harvest time, when his wife, or oftener his little girl, carries out "father's tea" to him in the meadows, if you lift the corner of her apron, or peep into her basket ten to one you will find a tin of perserved salmon or a box of sardines stowed away between the loaf and the jug. Look into the window of the village shop and see the tale it tells—tinned meats and soups, delicacies and "kickshaws," which to "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" would have seemed as strange and wonderful as the Tokay and Johannisberg of Lord de Mowbray seemed to the savages of Hell House Yard. The labourers' cottages, as a rule, are far better than they used to be; and houses with two sitting-rooms, three or four bedrooms, and a good garden, can now be had for the same rent (*i.e.*, 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week) which was formerly paid for a hovel.

HIS ASPIRATIONS.

Those who converse with the educated young labourer of the present day will perceive that he is thinking of things only indirectly connected with the conditions of agriculture. With his former garb he has cast his former self. He has lost his relish for the country. He will tell you, if you can only lead him on to talk frankly, that village life is "a poor thing:" that is a favourite phrase with him. He will declare that his native village is "a poor place"—and that not from any fancied sense of personal superiority in himself, but really because it fails to satisfy those newly felt yearnings in his own heart which education has planted there. He is conscious that an agricultural labourer is not so important a member of society as an artisan. He has no corporate life; no institute, no discussion, no power. The artisan seems to breathe a larger and freer moral and intellectual atmosphere. The young labourer has read quite enough at the Board school to put thoughts of this kind into his head. The young, clever, well-educated peasant wants to be something more than the best ploughman or the best thatcher in the village. It is not with him a question of wages. Young, unmarried, skilful, and intelligent, if he gives his mind to farm-work, he may earn wages that will give him all he wants and more. It is not altogether a question of the land either. He knows what kind of life the owner of three or four acres leads, and it has few charms for him compared with pushing his fortune in the city. It is only natural that it should be so. Nearly all the young men in the rural districts between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five have now passed through the educational process. It has opened a new world to them. Whoever could have expected it to be otherwise? It has thoroughly unsettled them and till the process of fermentation is over we must be prepared for startling phenomena. The danger is lest this, which is only the natural disturbance consequent on a period of transition, should be mistaken for the symtoms of deep and permanent disaffection with the structure and conditions of society. The parliamentary suffrage and the municipal suffrage have yet to bear their fruit. When the peasant finds he can be "as big a man" in his native village as in the adjoining town, his principal inducement to leave the country will disappear.

A NOVEL HONEYMOON.

A honeymoon trip in a balloon is certainly a novelty. A young couple, however, belonging to Rhode Island, in America, after (previous to the marriage) taking the matter over, determined that at the conclusion of the ceremony they would start on an aerial voyage, and due preparations for the same were made. On the day fixed for the union to take place the elements were not favourable to the project; but on the morrow the storm was stilled, and the romantic marriage was celebrated in the presence of thousands of spectators anxious to witness the departure of the bride and bridegroom. After the clergyman had proceeded to make them man and wife, the aeronaut entered the car of the balloon in which the marriage rites had been gone through, and in the midst of great excitement the lines were cast off, the balloon rising rapidly, until it was lost in the darkness. So far, all went well; but the subsequent experiences of the newly-married couple were not of the pleasant order. The balloon, some hours after it started, landed on a cedar swamp, and dragged over a couple of miles across it, the young people being obliged to cling to the ropes to escape drowing. They were ultimately rescued in a very pitiable plight, the spotless white satin draperies of the bride being sadly draggled, and the sensible conclusion they reached was to make the rest of their wedding journey by rail.

MR. SIMS REEVES ON TENORS AND TEACHING.

Here are a few extracts from the Autobiography of the great English tenor, which has just been published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

"I was born," he says, "October 21, 1821, at Shooter's Hill, in Kent. My father was a musician, and it was said that at an early age I used my voice with no little skill. When fourteen years old I performed the duties of organist at North Cray Church, where I likewise had charge of the local choir. 'Doctors differ, it is said; so too do singing masters. The professor under whom I studied treated me as a baritone; yes, and as a baritone I came upon the stage and succeeded. While studying harmony and counterpoint under Mr. H. Calcott I practised the piano with John Cramer. I also learned to play more than one musical instrument, including the violin, violincello, oboe and bassoon: in fact, so proficient did I become as a violinist, that at the beginning of my career I not seldom undertook the duties of orchestra leader. In 1839 being then in my eighteenth year, I made my debut at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Theatre, as the Gipsy Boy in 'Guy Mannering,' for the benefit of the late tenor George Barker." Shortly afterwards we find him singing at Grecion Theatre, under the name of "Mr. Johnson," followed by an engagement with Macready at Drury Lane. In 1843 he studied in Paris, proceeding to Milan, where he made his debut at La Scala. From that time Mr. Sims Reeves's career has been a series of triumphs."

WHERE ARE THE TENORS?

In the most interesting chapter of his book Mr. Reeves remarks upon the dearth of tenors at the present time.

"There has been," he says "for some time past a decided fall in tenors; not that there is no demand for the article, but because the demand which really exists cannot be supplied. For in art the great principle which rules in commerce does not hold good. On the contrary, instead of the demand creating the supply, it is the supply which creates, or at least stimulates the demand. Quotations for first rate prima donnas were never so high as they are now; yet never before were prima donnas so numerous. No one, on the other hand, goes to the opera to hear a tenor, simply because there are none of the highest distinction to hear.

HOW A TENOR EXISTS—ONLY CLARET AND WATER.

"Think how every tenor, who wishes at all times to do his best, must regulate his life, must protect his valuable throat against all possible and impossible draughts. He eats in the most sparing manner, when all London sets him down as a glutton; drinks nothing but claret and water, when by universal consent he is a flaming, fiery drunkard. You get your feet wet, are hoarse, and are well the next day. The more delicate, more susceptible tenor gets his feet wet, is hoarse, and is not well the next day; and so long as he is unable to sing, not only loses his money—if he happens to be a concert singer—but is usually regarded as an impostor, because he frankly and conscientiously declines to torture the ears of a public which he has been in the habit of delighting."

WE HAVE OUR FAULTS.

"Tenors have their faults like other men. But they can scarcely, with any fairness, be accused of irregular habits. There is no profession, indeed, which demands such absolute regularity of life, such punctuality in the performance of duties, as that of an actor, and above all, of a singer, who, besides his general health, has his voice—often a very delicate one—to think of. Indeed the care the tenor takes of himself amounts in many cases to fastidiousness."

HE LIVES IN COTTON WOOL.

"When he is on his travels, especially in our capricious, changeable climate the tenor does really incur risks; and the care these delicate-voiced singers are obliged to take of their valuable throats is something incredible to those who have not witnessed it. There are some tenors who seem to keep themselves constantly enveloped, as if in cotton-wool; and I have known more than one who would not start even on the shortest journey, but he must take with him a collection of scarves, wrappers, and other bandages. Notwithstanding some drawbacks, the position of a tenor is, all the same, a fine one; and if the great tenors are disappearing, it cannot be said that such enthusiasm, as they were wont to excite, is now called forth by baritones or basses."

THE PRIMA DONNA FIRST—THE REST NOWHERE.

"The prima donna is not only as great a favourite as ever, but is often the only member of an operatic cast to whom every sort of favour is shown. For her exclusively is reserved the admiration which was formerly shared by the prima donna, contralto, tenor, baritone, and bass. In these matters there is no dictating to the public; but whatever the fact may signify, a fact it is, that whereas Mdme. Patti, Mdme. Nilsson, Mdme. Albani, and Mdme. Gerster are sought for in all countries, and travel in the character of stars to the most distant lands, none in any part of the world seem to care much for the voice of any tenor, baritone, or bass now on the Italian operatic stage."

MUSICAL QUACKS.

Amateurs and struggling genius will do well to ponder over these remarks about singing masters. "I should like, says Mr. Sims Reeves, to make a short digression, and comment on the great evils arising from the pretensions of musical Quacks, who offer to teach singing without possessing one of the necessary qualifications; indeed, I could count the really clever professors of singing on my fingers! A carpenter, house-painter or any other mechanic has to serve an apprenticeship in order to learn his craft; but all that the charlatan professor of singing requires is a brass door plate, and an unlimited amount of cheek"

RUINED BY THIS SYSTEM.

"Many a voice, which was naturally sweet and sympathetic, has been irreparably ruined by this system yes, and I regret to say, the monstrous evil is growing, by reason of advertisements, which offer unwary musical aspirants lessons at a rate less than is paid for the most ordinary kind of mechanical labour. With teachers professing to hold 'Conservatoire diplomas and to be able to teach proper production of voice and phrasing, within a given time, at a less price than vermin powder costs, good singers ought to be plentiful, but unfortunately the reverse holds good: we have few eminent vocalists, and unquestionably it is not for the lack of good voices."

BULL-FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

The Mexican people are beginning to weary of the horrors and barbarities of bull-fighting; at least so it is to be inferred from a manifesto in English signed David Camacho, which has been received from Leon. Senor Camacho reminds us that before the conquest of Mexico horned cattle were unknown there; they were introduced by his victorious countrymen, partly for agricultural purposes, but more especially for the sake of this inhuman sport. How well they have succeeded in this latter object is attested by the fact that nowadays every city and large town in the country has an edifice built in the form of a Roman amphitheatre. Some are even vast enough to accommodate 15,000 spectators. After describing the "bloody and daring acts of the bull-fighters," by which "the spectators become excited to the considerable degree," he cites, under the sarcastic heading "Hurray for the Barbarity!" a formidable list of the mishaps at these demoralizing spectacles on a single Sunday as recently registered in *La Patria*, a daily local journal, as follows:—"The child sofocated to death by the populace at the entrance. The man got his eye taken out by the bayonet of the soldier, who was taking care of the entrance-door. A woman striped naked in a general jam at the entrance. Other woman had her head broken with a club. A man in jumping into the ring dislocated his leg. A great many slightly hurt and wounded, we are told of a man killed, but we could not ascertain it as yet, also in the other bull-ring, called *del Pasco* the misfortunes were not wanting. A bullfighter named *Zocato* was caught by the bull twice, and received contusions and wounds in the stomach and forehead. Other two were very near the eternity, if were not saved by their companions. Other was disabled by a bull." Besides such scenes as these, says the *Daily News*, we are reminded that a few months ago the bull amphitheatre at Celaya was burned down with three hundred spectators, all women and children. The movement against this deeply rooted custom appears to have already made a beginning. In the State of Guanajuato bull-fighting is already forbidden, and the Governor has proposed to summon a congress with a view to its general abolition. The example has unfortunately only been followed as yet by two States. As Senor Camacho observes, in his somewhat imperfect though quite intelligible English, "Others were unmindful to it, perhaps for fear of provoking displeasure of populace, which may bring them impopularity."

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

A SHOCKING STORY.

A distressing domestic story was told at the Bow Street Police Court on the 15th ult., when William Russell, an army pensioner, was charged on remand, before Mr. Bridge, with stealing furniture, the property of Michael Donworth.

On the last occasion the prosecutor said that in February last he emigrated to America, leaving his wife and children with a house of furniture, and money to go on with. His eldest daughter he had turned out of doors for her misconduct with the prisoner. While he was away he heard his wife and the other children were starving. He accordingly travelled back, and found that in his absence the prisoner and the eldest daughter had taken forcible possession of his home and sold the goods. Mr. Inman said that the principal witness, the daughter Annie, who had cohabited with the accused, was now in prison. Apart from the question whether this man stole the furniture, there was no doubt he had been guilty of gross immorality.—Mr. Langham asked whether he had to meet a charge of stealing, or whether the question of morality was also going to be raised?—Mr. Bridge said there were two distinct charges now. Apart from the stealing there was a charge of trying to induce a young girl to take to an immoral course of life.—Mr. Langham said that he was prepared to meet both charges.—Mr. Inman recalled Mary Donworth, the wife, who, in addition to her evidence given on the previous occasion, said it was when she came out of prison she found the prisoner had sold her furniture. He had removed from Stanhope-street to a place at Battersea, where he only had a table in the room. He asked her not to tell "father" of what he had done, meaning the prosecutor. The next day he took her to a furniture shop where he said he had sold the things, and asked if they had the feather bed. The man replied that he had nothing left of the furniture at all. Witness's girl Ellen was seventeen last birthday. She was shop-girl to a tailor. There was another daughter named Hannah, aged 14, employed at another tailor's shop. When witness came out of prison the girls had left their situations and were going out step-cleaning. All the money they earned they had to give the prisoner.—Mr. Bridge: Before you went to prison were you aware that the prisoner was making love to your daughter Anne?—Witness: Yes, sir.—Mr. Bridge: Is it a custom of people in your class of life to have daughters of 17 with lovers with grey hair?—Witness: It wasn't for his grey hair my daughter took up with him. He said he had 400*l*.—Mr. Bridge: Oh! Then 400*l*. acted as a hair dye? (Laughter.)—Mr. Inman: I didn't want to go into all that.—Mr. Langham: I don't suppose you did.

MR. F. C. BURNAND ON BURLESQUE.

In the course of an article on "The Spirit of Burlesque," in the new number of the *Universal Review*, Mr. F. C. Burnand records some of his impressions of the burlesque writers and burlesque actors of the past. He tells the following story of J. R. Planché :—

"I remember well Planché's meeting me in the Strand, and kindly going out of his way to congratulate me on the success of "Black-eyed Susan," which had reached its 200th night, and was still running at the Royalty Theatre—an unprecedented run for a burlesque in those days. 'I hope,' said old Planché sympathetically, 'I do hope you've got well paid for it.' I thanked him, and replied that up to that time I had received about eight hundred pounds. 'What!' he almost screamed, I was afraid he was ill. 'What!' Eight hundred pounds! Why, I never received for any one of my Lyceum pieces more than a hundred pounds!' I think I said I was very sorry, and for the moment I felt quite guilty. By a generous impulse (promptly stifled of course) I felt inclined to offer him a share of my gains as, in a vague sort of way, 'conscience money.'"

Some remarks on Planché's extravaganzas include this reference to the share taken in *The Golden Fleece* by Charles Mathews.

"The introduction of Charles Mathews as in himself the embodiment of the entire chorus of a Greek play, wearing round his head the classic fillet, and having a Doric chiton over his modern evening dress, was at that time a comparatively novel incongruity on the stage, and was exquisitely absurd. And what a wonderful patter song this eccentric figure sang! a model as to its composition for all subsequent patter songs, as Charles Mathews himself was a model for patter singers of all time, with his marvellously rapid and perfectly articulate delivery. Charls Mathews was not at his best in burlesque parts, but in this, as the Confidential Chorus, he was inimitable."

ROBSON.

"In my time," says Mr. Burnand elsewhere, "I have seen only one perfect actor of burlesque characters, and that was Robson. Another three or four inches added to his stature and he would have been a tragedian, at least he could not have been a perfect burlesque actor. He was a genius : not so brilliant a genius as Garrick, of course, whom he resembled in stature, but decidedly a genius, a most eccentric genius. . . When rehearsing burlesque or farcical parts, he used to shake with laughter at the whimsicality of his own sudden thoughts, or of any suggestion in the same spirit that might be made to him on the spur of the moment. Up to a certain point as Shylock in Talfourd's travesty of "The Merchant of Venice," in spite of his burlesque costume, he was the Jew that Shakespeare drew ; and just when he reached a strong tragic climax he would suddenly break off, his whole manner and bearing would change, and he would do something utterly absurd, so at variance with some familiar situation in the real play, which the author had preserved in the burlesque, that the audience were thrown into convulsions of laughter. Whether he played in drama, in farce, or burlesque, he was terribly in earnest."

THE BEST EXTRAVAGANZA.

"I consider Albert Smith's *The Alhambra* the best extravaganza I ever remember to have seen. It was played by capable and intelligent actors who (I am speaking only of 'the principals' thoroughly appreciated the incongruity which is the essence of burlesque. There were Alfred Wigan, Keeley, Mrs Keeley, Miss Mary Keeley, Harlly, James Bland, Miss Desborough, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Miss Agnes Roberteon (afterwards Mrs. Dion Boucicault). Keeley as a Knight Templar was an indescribable figure of fun, so serious, so earnest. And then how comic in his distress when he climbed over the balcony to see his lady love, and told her :—

"With love's light wings I did o'erperch these walls,
I fear with serious damage to my smalls."

What a true burlesque monarch was Bland! With what inimitable burlesque dignity he trod the stage, and ordered off his victims to instant execution! How dry was the humour of Harley, as the Renegade Christian, in his song about the Three Princesses!"

BYRON'S BURLESQUE.

"The *Lady of Lyons* was, to my thinking, the best of all Byron's burlesque pieces. Then by what an *ensemble* it was played! Jimmey Rogers seriously playing the grim-visaged, melancholy Widow Melnotte ; Jonny Clarke, with his harsh, grating voice, as the villain ; Pattie Oliver as the vain Paulino Deschapelles ; and Charlotte Saunders, who was, as Mrs Keeley described her, 'a Robson in petticoats,' playing the romantic, but dishonest Claude. What a memorable burlesque scene was that when Clarke, made up as a caricature of Napoleon III, was suddenly confronted by Charlote Saunders, who when Claude Melnotte returns promoted to the rank of General, appeared as the living presentment of Napoleon I. 'O my prophetic soul,' exclaimed Clarke, 'my Uncle!' and the house shook with laughter. It was a wonderful burglesque *coup de theatre*."

SHAKESPEARE AND JOAN OF ARC.

M. DE MAHY, a deputy for the Isle of France and Ex-Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, says a Paris correspondent, writes to the *Voltaire* in high dudgeon at the Town Council of Paris having devoted one of the best sites in Paris to a Shakespeare monument He further writes. :—

Shakespeare committed, says M. de Mahy, the unpardonable crime of libelling Joan of Arc. *L'Univers*, improving upon M. de Mahy's letter, quotes from "Henry VI." the ribald passages about Joan, and gives them to its readers to enable them to judge of the patriotism of the Radical Town Council of Paris. A journal so clerical as *L'Univers* ought surely not to tread upon such dangerous ground as the accusations of witchcraft which Shakespeare was justified in making by the sentenced passed on Joan by the Ecclesiastical Court of Rouen. I do not think anything M. de Mahy or *L'Univers* can do will be able to disestablish the monument to Shakespeare. At the same time Joan of Arc is coming greatly to the front. I should not wonder if the national fete-day were shifted to some of her anniversaries. The 14th of July is a bad date, for these reasons ; all the rich people are out of town, and all the indigent or struggling ones who have had reason to change their lodgings in summer are busy preparing to flit on the 15th of July. I think all France would join in celebrating a day set apart to commemorate Joan of Arc. The Royalists look upon her as a Royalist, the Republicans as a patriotic woman, and the religious world only thinks of her mystical banner and miraculous mission.

A Joan of Arc monument is to be erected at Rouen, and is to be one of the largest in France. The pedestal will cover an area of 140 square yards, and the top of the statue will be 30 yards from the ground. The lower part of the monument will be ornamented with sheep, lambs, and other farm stock, to symbolise the rustic origin of the heroine. She will be placed under a cupola, on which St Michael is to appear as if descending from heaven. There will be a rich display of mosaics and coloured marbles on the monument.

MR. BRIGHT ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE Reverend G. E. Cheeseman, at a literary meeting at Stalybridge on Tuesday, 16th ultimo, read the following letter he had received from Mr. John Bright on the subject :—

"As to modes of preparation for speaking, it seems to me that every man would readily discover what suits him best. To write speeches and then to commit them to memory is, as you term it, a double slavery which I could not bear. To speak without preparation, especially on great and solemn topics, is rashness, and cannot be recommended. When I intend to speak on anything that seems to me important, I consider what it is that I wish to impress upon my audience. I do not write my facts or my arguments, but make notes on two or three or four slips of note-paper, giving the line of argument and the facts as they occur to my mind, and I leave the words to come at call whilst I am speaking. There are occasionally short passages which for accuracy I may write down, as sometimes also—almost nominally—the concluding words or sentences may be written. This is very nearly all I can say on this question. The advantage of this plan is that, whilst it leaves a certain and sufficient freedom to the speaker, it keeps him within the main lines of the original plan upon which the speech was framed, and what he says, therefore, is more likely to be compact, and not wandering and confuse. . . . Though I have spoken much, I am not sure that I am qualified to teach even what I have practised with some show of success."

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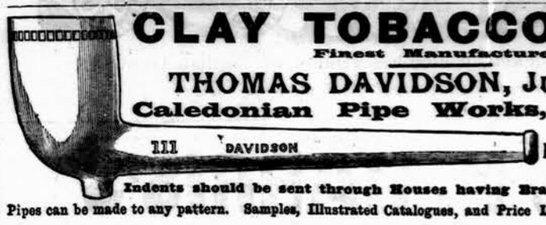

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malarise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula. No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
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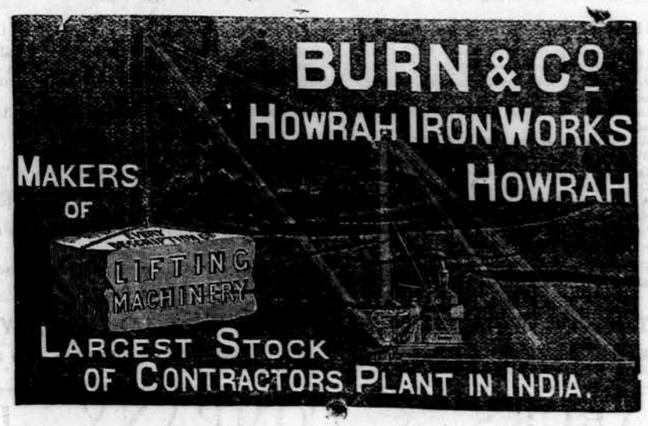

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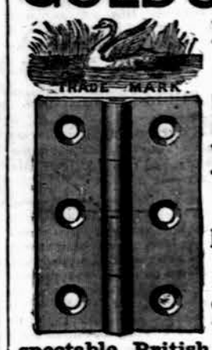

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